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The following Address was furnished us by the Secretaries of the late Convention at Lowell, for publication in the Herald. On account of its length, we gave half of it last week, and the remainder this .- ED. HER.]

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

ADDRESS

To the Ministers and Members of the M. E. Church ; 22d, 1838.

repeatedly told, and it is proper to notice the trite say- this country. ing again, that as ministers, we should preach the gos-pel, and as Christians labor to convert men, and southern slaves and northern laborers. The condiof our republican edifice?" But the notion proceeds with slavery.' upon an entirely false assumption—that any particular vice will give place to its opposite virtue, without being distinctly named and condemned. When and where has this been the case? What sin was ever repented of, until it was seen and felt to be sin? Must have been with the sin of slavery. The nation was

church, and the moral protection which she affords. with holy purpose, on reading the story of their toils, But we never supposed that we made a surrender of all our rights. The extent of our responsibilities is, matical endeavors. Here let it be observed, we do many martyrs to truth and freedom may bleed, vention, or in fact in any other associate capacity, not fellow citizens in regard to her best interests. TED STATES." ble to freedom of thought and of speech, the distinc-tive and essential attributes of man. In the exercise many even of the wise and good among us. of these, her principles have extended and her influ-

hearts have been made to rejoice at that splendid tri-umph of moral truth, by which eight hundred thou-fication of these proceedings, it has been plead, that sand have been rescued from the last vestiges of sla-Annual Conferences have the sole jurisdiction of the very in the West Indies. The 1st of August, 1838, with character of their members. And because it has this its associations, will long be held in grateful remem-brance, as a day sacred to truth, to justice, to freedom. From this period, the prospective glories of of action of its members in relation to a question cled with a wreath of glory, such as monarchs and but we deny that Annual Conferences have a right conquerors never wore. This deed of mercy and of to make laws to control the ministry, any more

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1838.

The wrong-the sin of slavery, is the starting point. While this was unseen and unacknowledged, efforts for the benefit of the slave were feeble, and very limited in their influence. Great as were his privations, his liabilities, his unrequited toils, his sufferings and his woes, a supposed apology for these might be found in the degraded condition of the laboring classes of many parts of Europe. Indeed, a principal means of quieting the nation's conscience, was that of contrasting his condition, with the condition of the degraded in other places; as though two wrongs, if equal, would make a right; as though the corruption of foreign governments, or the cruelties of foreign despots, would justify, or at least palliate, the criminality of irresponsible tyranny in America. Because the aristocracy of Europe crushes the poor, from a Convention of the Ministers and Members of the slave the dearest rights of humanity, yea, deprive said Church, held at Lowell, Mass., Nov. 21st and him of his manhood, by making him " a chattel personal, to all intents and purposes whatsoever." Such RESPECTED BRETHREN AND FRIENDS .- We are are the means by which slavery is apologized for in

to work its own cure in its own way. Dut are civil into the former has been said to be preferable to to work its own cure in its own way. Dut are civil into or one latter. Not content with the degradation freedom and religious virtues such antagonist principles, that they ought not to be mentioned in the same | would attempt to put its iron hoof upon the industr connection? Do they not mutually promote each other's interests? Does the gospel work more efficiently where despotism controls body and mind? Is civil freedom so profane a subject, that it befits neither the sacred desk, or the lips of the sacred of his brow. But oppressing and degrading others, teacher? What has this silent influence, of the efficiency of which we hear so much, accomplished for of passion, recklessness of human life, disregard of the slave, during forty or fifty years past? Has it moral virtue, violations of the majesty of law, disquietstroyed prejudice, and elevated the colored man in the estimation of the nation? Has it produced a conclusively, the immutability of those laws of the general conviction of the sin of slave-holding? Has Creator-laws which they must go out of the uninot the nation in fact, retrograded? Have not the verse to escape, that he who oppresses his brother, noble sentiments, condemning slavery, uttered by the fathers of this nation fifty years ago, been entirely disregarded, and their fond anticipations of its speedy lies at the root of slavery; it must be taken up by its extinction blasted? Has not the monster slavery root, if it be effectually destroyed. A partial perception of the sin of slavery, led Jefferson to exclaim, stalked in mad dignity through this nation, polluting all it has touched? Has it not stifled and crippled the energies of the gospel itself? Has it not come to God is just." That induced the further concession, be considered not a moral evil-aye, "the corner stone "the Almighty has no attribute which can take part

not the people be shown their transgressions, and the awakened, saw and wept over the cruelties and ruin house of Jacob their sins? The early fathers of our church preached directly against slavery, as a sin which merited damnation—the renunciation of which was necessary to pardon. Many slave-holders repented, and emancipated their slaves. Had their successors dealt as faithfully with the crime, our church might have been smaller, but slavery had not acquires with his, and conscious of the truth and justice ed its present fearful position, and commanding in- of their cause, through storm and shine, during the Here it is in place to notice the fact, that, while it and dormant energies of a guilty nation, never swervhas been granted, as citizens we may meet with other citizens, in an associate or conventional capacity, to express our opinions and combine our influence under God, were the principal agents in commencing against slavery, our right to do it as Methodists, is denied. To understand this subject, it is proper to consider the character and extent of those obligations have sustained them in the arduous struggle? Their we took upon ourselves, in becoming members of present rewards are the pleasures of philanthropy, the Methodist E. Church, and whether our present and the gratitude of the poor. The blessing of those action conflicts with those obligations. In giving in our adhesion to the church, we embraced certain principles of faith, modes of worship, and rules of the rewards of a glorious future await them. It is not among the least circumstances of consolations. moral conduct contained in the Discipline of the tion, that our objects, principles and measures, are church; and we supposed that while we abode by identified with theirs. Our fellowship, that of sufferthese rules, we should receive the fellowship of the ing in a common cause. Our hearts have beat high

an adhesion to faith, modes of worship, and rules of moral conduct, and the cherishing of holy love.— the triumph of their principles, a greater remains to Until it can be shown that our present action violates be achieved here. Yet we believe, that in the use of these responsibilities, we shall claim exemption from the same weapons in the same spirit, its consummathe charge of exercising assumed rights, and schisting is as certain. But before that time comes, how not meet as the Methodist E. Church, nor do we many victims the Moloch of slavery will require, who claim to represent her in either of her official capaci- can tell? The attitude which we at present sustain ess to be an official organ; but simply as before our countrymen, is not one that private friendmembers of her communion, in a voluntary associated capacity, to express an opinion on a moral subject. True, we speak of a great evil, existing within the best interests of our country, demand it of us.—her bosom, connived at by many of her members, ministers and some of her Conferences. If this be most of us are, from fathers who fought the battles of the evergise of an assumed right, then to meet in an the revolution, and achieved our country's judeper educational, Sabbath School, or temperance con-dence, we claim to yield to no other portion of our expressly recognized in the Discipline, is liable to the simple design is, to make manifest to our countrysame objection. If the church have power to control men, that the immediate, unconditional abolition of our action in these respects, we see not why she may slavery is more intimately connected with all the in not direct it in all things that pertain to us as judi- terests of this nation, than any object which can pos viduals, and members of the community. Can it be supposed that the original founders of the church by humanity, mercy, and justice. The least atonecontemplated such a jurisdiction over its members? ment our country can make for its aggravated wrongs True, she may advise, but this changes its entire inflicted upon the slave, is immediately to put away character. Advice is one thing, official direction quite another. But our General Conference has said, this monster is dragged out of his den, when the sin Our ministers and members of every class, are entitled and all the evils of slavery are portraved before the to full liberty of speech and of the press, eyes of the whole people, their hearts will revolt at equally with any other citizens of the Uni-As members of the church, we in- tion's embrace. As abolitionists, we must rise above lignantly repel the insinuation, that she is unfavora- those little sectional, or imaginary interests, in which

We regret to be under the ence is felt almost the world over. Had all her members, in all places, continued to exercise these noble to this subject. Individuals against whose religious attributes, the dark spirit of slavery would, long since, and ministerial character, no objection was pretended have quailed, and sunk to the pit whence it origina-ted.

to be found, have been arraigned, tried, and found guilty of offences for which there is no law in the Since we last met in our present capacity, our Discipline, and for those offences, have been censur emancipation in our own beloved country, may be concerning which it is acknowledged that it does not contemplated with certainty. This day reflects more necessarily involve a moral, or ministerial dereliction. glory on the British name, than any other in its coun- To the former sentiment we heartily subscribe, when try's calender. Henceforth the British Isle is encir- that jurisdiction is itself controlled by the Discipline. justice, will endear her name to philanthropists of than to make terms of communion for the church. every nation, through all coming time. But by what It is not a little singular, that such assumptions should ns was it brought about? by whose agency achie- be advocated by those who have been most strenuved? Rather, what principles lay at the basis of this mighty revolution? At the outset then, we reverent-longing to Conference rights. Observe, Annual Conly acknowledge, that the Lord of hosts hath gotten ferences have no right to express an opinion on a e victory, and to His name be all the praise. But a moral question, but they have a right to arraign, try, v of secondary instrumentalities, will have and censure their members for doing that which no an important bearing upon the enterprise now in pro-gress among us. The emancipation enterprise, in they may not say that slave-holding is sin—in the

the dearest interests of millions are concerned, we must demur, and bear our testimony against it.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add, that with those tonishment to me, how I could so long resist what I brethren on whom the storm of anti-abolition vio- knew to be my duty, and throw away so many years

freedom and humanity, by certain periodicals, de-mands stern rebuke. Their prejudiced representa-tions of the character of the African race, their destitions of the character of the African race, their tution of sympathy for the down-trodden slave, their total silence, or imperfect and garbled accounts given when they presumed to speak of the face unumph of moral truth and justice, in the emancipation of eight hundred thousand from a reckless, irresponsible, cruel that "it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps." My wicked heart told me I could be a support of sympathy in the rejoicings of tyranny, their want of sympathy in the rejoicings of the entire British nation at the event, their obstinate hostility, continued in despite of all evidence and the moral virtue combined in the enterprise, form a picture from which the Christian philanthropist must turn away with grief and righteous indignation .-From the known character of certain political papers, a more convenient season will present itself; you are this was to have been expected. But that religious not yet ready." Oh! the foul destroyer was ready. periodicals, and even the official organ of our church, should preserve unbroken silence, in relation to the most merciful dispensation of Providence, which this, or any other age his witnessed, or that when it did speak for the first time, it should select a paragraph fitted to inspire doubt as to the utility and success of gent conviction. I used all the means I knew of convenience. the event, is what we could not have believed even of the event, is what we could not have believed even of that paper, notwithstanding its subserviency to the spirit of slavery. Do not the conductors of that journal know, that the civil, moral and religious interests of millions were blended with the success of that event? Did you offer praise to the Most High. I cannot doubt were blended with the success of that event? Did they not know that the entire body of the Weslevans in Europe, with whom they are proud to claim alliprise, so signally owned by God, and so mercifully opening a thousand averues of gospel influence to the long degraded and crielly crushed decendants of the long degraded and criefly crushed decendants of the African? Could they not have devoted one or two paragraphs of their inperial sheet, reciprocating the joys of transatlantic bethren, and to expressions the joys of transatlantic bethren, and to expressions. the joys of transatlantic bethren, and to expressions of devout gratitude to Gol, for this merciful dispensation to a portion of our common race? Would not the devotions and gratitude of thousands have been and who wonders that my prayers were not answerthe devotions and gratitude of thousands have been kindled into a flame, on reading such intelligence? But it would favor aboliton. And will they allow the interests of those who have no helper to suffer in the interests of those who have no helper to suffer in the interests of those who have no height to share their hands, for fear aboition should be advanced, on all before." For the last two years I gave my their readers doubtful accounts of the evils which may possibly, in some cases, have transpired after as I did. Enjoyment now was over. emancipation, while they breathe not a syllable ex-

emancipation, while they breathe not a syllable expressive of joy or even approbation at its consummation?

We cannot close without uniting in an expression of devout gratitude to Almighty God, for many significant in behalf of our holy cause, without acknowledging our entire dependance on him with everlasting sense that the void, with everlasting sense that the void, with everlasting sense that the void of the vo without acknowledging our entire dependance on him for direction and aid in its future operations. Of Him and to Him and through Him are all things, to whom be praise and glery, both now and forever.—

If, as we think we have shown in our preceding remarks, this is decidedly a religious enterprise, one that is identified with the most valuable interests of man, both in time and eternity, then, in addition to all other effects it claims oversible to the conclusion that I was irrespondent to the conclusion that I was irrespondent. to God for success. We recommend to all our members, and especially to our brethren in the ministry in our public addresses to the throne of grace, and

lavery in this country, and throughout the world. TIMOTHY MERRITT, MATTHEW NEWHALL,) JOTHAM HORTON, W. H. HATCH, SETH SPRAGUE, JR., S. R. JACKSON, JARED PERKINS, F. P. TRACY, D. H. ELA,

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

EXPERIENCE OF MISS LYDIA JAYNE. In Zion's Herald of the 21st inst., there appeared rief notice of the death of Miss Lydia Jayne of this place. The following account of her religious experi ence, was written by herself, in a letter to her sister, Miss Susan Jayne. It is believed that the narrative may give to the public the more luminous and joyous conver ble portion of her Christian life. She appears to have been constitutionally disposed to gloom and despondency. But in her darkest times, none who knew her, ever doubtd her piety.

y existence. She bore a long affliction with exemplary altar and to God, and if he atience, and died as the righteous dieth.

By her experience, the reader may learn the impor-

T. MERRITT. Lynn, Nov. 25. [The editor of the Me. Wesleyan Journal is requested copy this article.]

HAMPDEN, Me., April 20th, 1834. My DEAR SISTER-Will you leave your avocations

ne, and gloriously interesting to both. hy praise?

have commenced writing-but S-, language assistance of Heaven, to relate in brief, the two months conviction, until the day

that societies, conventions and conference action, thoughtful on the subject of religion, that I ever bethat societies, conventions and conference action, thoughtful on the subject or rengion, that I ever be which affirm the contrary, are anti-methodistical and subversive of the peace and harmony of the church. But the General Conference has passed its condemnation on abolitionism, and advised "wholly to refrain." Its legal right to do this, we have never questioned, how much soever we differ from its opinion. tioned, how much soever we differ from its opinion. Its advice should be received with all the deference of the past, as time would not admit of it, and you due the body from which it emanated. But when patience perhaps would fail. But God knows how that advice is construed into law, suppressing free-unhappy I have been for very many years; and no dom of thought and of action, on a question in which tongue can tell, no language describe the agonies, the horrors of my mind for the most of the time since I lence fell, we have deeply sympathized. That any of my short life? Oh! were it necessary, I would were able to stand erect till the last, we rejoice. That be willing to spend the residue of my days in banany blenched under it, we deeply regret.
The permicious influence exerted on the cause of I trust does not require it. No, it is God's mercy which most surprises me. In contemplating it, I am "Lost in wonder, love, and praise."

The chief object I had in view when I went with not get religion at home. I thought if I changed my residence, many obstructions in the way to life would be removed. In that respect, I think I might have had my own way; for God's time is the present. But while I was in Lynn, the enemy told me the same old story-" A little longer, yet a little longer waitever ready. You recollect however, that I did se out at last to seek religion; but the exercises of my mind during that period, I sometimes think are veiled that my sins were forgiven, but clouds soon came over my mind. I thought I was deceived. I resorted to in Europe, with whom they are proud to cault and ance, were enraptured with the success of the enterprise, so signally owned by God, and so mercifully opening a thousand averues of gospel influence to pening a thousand averues of gospel influence to the success self up as a lost soul. But had I really believed that my case was hopeless, I think I could not have rested

other efforts, it claims our most devout supplications coverably lost, without deep feelings of regret, for the neglect of so many golden privileges. My mind however, for six or eight months previous to the hapthat the slave and the slave-holder be remembered py change I have met with, was more feelingly alive to the loss I had sustained, and had I been willing to that concerts of prayer be held for the abolition of have opened my mind to any one, I need not have suffered so much as I did : but I still remained silent afraid to have any one know my fears. But that little ray of hope began to brighten. By paying strict attention to the word preached, I thought there wa a mere possibility that I might yet be saved, and I finally concluded that I would once more seek salvation, and if it was not attainable. I might as wel know my fate immediately, as thus to live in suspense. I presume no one judged from my appearance, the sad emotions of my heart. Yet I found

" Hard to check the rising sigh, Repress the starting tear, And school the face to gayety, While the heart was sad and drear,"

It was the evening of the fourteenth of January be useful to many seekers of salvation. We generally that I was willing to manifest my desires and resolu tions, though I had for some time been praying that ions. Here is one, I cannot doubt, as genuine as the God would, if he yet had purposes of mercy toward most joyful, though covered with a cloud, for a considera- me, lift upon me the light of his reconciled counte nance. When I reflect on the goodness of my Heavenly Father, in again leading me to repentance, I am lost in adoration. For I was truly led by an seen hand. The enemy of my soul preached the same doctrine that he had hitherto done. That word Her slender health prevented her from taking so much and deed, Procrastination, ab, it had well nigh bee art in the active labors of the day as she desired. She my ruin. Had I not then yielded, I fear I should felt much interest in the Sabbath School, and for her re- that very night have been sealed over to endless ruin lations and friends, and that, to the last hour of her earth- But I was able by divine grace to say, I'll go to the spurn me from his feet

I'll be the first that perished there.

But soon my little hope began to fail. The more rend and prayed, the more inconsistent it seemed that unto the end. He may also learn not to cast away his confidence, however roughly it may be assailed. But hove all, he may hope for a necessful color of the color of the may hope for a necessful color of the color above all, he may hope for a peaceful end, after a long chief sins which were presented to my mind, were night of temptations and inward conflicts. often. All other sins seemed eclipsed in the blaze of these. I gave up all public means, but I was deter-mined even when I firmly believed that my case was desperate, as long as I was permitted to live, to go with this plea-I know I deserve eternal death. see that it will be just if I am banished for ever from and retire to your chamber to converse awhile with have had every opportunity for being saved that I your absent sister, in themes familiar to you, new to needed. I know that Christ died for me, and I am still in the land of the living; but I have slighted th Guide my pen, oh, God of mercy, while I write. Saviour and every call of grace. Now if there is a Guide my sister's heart while she reads, for our dear bare possibility, or let the case be as it will, I will still Redeemer's sake. Oh, Saviour where shall I begin plead for mercy ;- but if mercy is for ever gone, must submit, and if I die, I die a beggar.

I was on the very brink of despair. As far got fails, ideas fail, words are not at my command, to tell as any person could be, and yet retain hope; but I the story of redeeming grace. But I will endeavor by the assistance of Heaven, to relate in brief, the two months conviction, until the day before I trust I mercies, boundless, undeserved, and almost unhoped had an evidence of my acceptance. This doubtless for, which have been youchsafed to me, the most un- appears strange, but I thought misery was so certain, worthy. I would avoid egotism, but self must now be the that should I mention it to any one, and give them subject, or one subject. Love Divine, immeasurable, my reason for thus thinking, they would of course redeeming love, however, shall be the prominent justify me in my fears. So blind was I to the way of gress among us. The emancipation enterprise, in they may not say that slave-holding is sin—in the both hemispheres, is marked by identity of principle. Other, they may resolve that it is not a moral evil, and Vou are aware, S—, that I have ever been persons only, and but a few moments with each, ex-

cepting E. and C., with whom I exchanged but few words on the subject. It really appears as though the adversary chained my tongue. Surely I was in a great measure led captive at his will. But God was with me, and I knew it not. I really did think it strange that Christians did not call to see me, but I was depending too much on human agency, and I have been led to conclude, that God so ordered it, that I should look beyond the watchmen.

[Whole No. 480.

I was led to be much in prayer; I read the Bible much, and consulted Clarke's Commentary, to find all the cases of apostacy and his notes on them; and it was, I trust, the means my Heavenly Father used to keep me from utter despair.
Oh, Susan, I cannot describe my feelings. Those

only who have suffered the same can form the least idea of them. I was somewhat like a malefactor who had committed a capital crime against the laws of his country. He is condemned to die. Sensible of his guilt, he sees no way of escape. He sees it is perfectly just that he should suffer for his offence, yet he throws himself on the mercy of those who demn him. The curtain of eternity to my view was drawn aside, and by the eye of the mind I was permitted to look into the dark future, and see what passed in the world of wo. I saw that in that dark region, "There were groans which ended not, and sighs which always sighed, and tears that ever wept, and ever fell, but not in mercy's sight." It appeared to me that in a few days I should be in that place, where, I doubt not, the undying worm of remorse and conscious guilt will be eternal!

It was when I saw the perfect justice of God, and It was when I saw the perfect justice of God, and felt the most extreme despair, that I opened to these burning words. I had frequently read them before, but never did they appear so forcible. Pollok in his "Course of Time," speaking of the reprobate when thrown into the yawning pit, says,

" A groan returned, as down they sunk, and sunk-And ever sunk, amid the utter dark!

A groan returned! the righteous heard the groan, The groan of all the reprobate, when first They felt damnation sure! and heard hell close! And heard Jehovah and his love retire! A groan returned! the righteous heard the groan, As if all misery, all sorrow, grief, All pain, all anguish, all despair, which all Have suffered, or shall feel, from first to last, Eternity had gathered to one pang, And issued in one groan of boundless wo!"

I as much believed that I should be an actor in that awful scene as I ever believed anything. This was Monday, March 3d. The next morning hope began to revive. I concluded to state my fears and views to some one, and that forenoon I did to our Pastor, Mr. J _____, and Mrs. N _____; and while conversing with them, light in gradual degrees broke forth but so small that I was hardly sensible of change, and therefore did not mention it. I returned home about noon, and for the first time for two months, went cheerfully about my work. I thus continued in a peaceful frame till the next morning, but I had not the evidence of sins forgiven. I awoke about four o'clock Wednesday morning. The beams of the morning were just gilding the eastern horizon. 1 consulted my feelings. Other mornings when 1 first awoke, I felt a misery, a horror, and a confidence of its eternal duration. Now I was perfectly tranquil. While wondering what this could mean, I saw, though not with natural eyes, rays of light. They seemed to descend from above me, and they darted to my heart. I felt their warm glow, and immediately saw a white and shining light. It was a form clothed in a robe of light, and around the light was thick darkness. A voice in my mind said, Christ is the light, and God is in the darkness. darkness. The light then seemed to dart toward me, and I then felt that Jesus was my Saviour. I continued increasing in faith, joy, &c. On Sabbath evening just before I left the house for evening worship, the same form of light, the same darkness, the same voice were presented, but all brighter; and I have never felt happier than at that moment. What other evidence could I want of a Savjour's love? None sure-

Saviour of men, henceforth be thou my theme, Redeeming love my study, day and night.

For want of room I must soon close. I have written more than I expected. S—, I hope you are persevering. Oh let your light shine. Be not backward. Religion is an active principle, and the more willing we are to walk in duty's path, the greater our peace. Let us do all we can to help others in the way to life, remembering, if we can save one soul, we shall not live in vain. Oh! let us live with an eye single to the glory of God; I want to live in no other way. It is my desire and determination to be useful as far as God will have me so. Let us seek his will in all things, give up all selfish motives, depend on his assistance, and be watchful, faithful, and prayerful; and above all things, let us seek humility. If we do not enjoy much of the presence of God, I think it will be our own fault.

Write as soon as possible. Let me know your views, your feelings, hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, and I shall know better how to address you. "So live, that sinking in your last long sleep, Calm thou may'st smile while all around you

LYDIA

A SABBATH SCHOLAR IN AN INFIDEL FAMILY.

When on my visit to this State, some seven years

ago, I witnessed in the city of ——, N. Y., the baptism of two elderly persons, a gentleman and his lady, who had grown grey in infidelity, and who ascribed their conversion to the following interesting It ought perhaps to be remarked, that the gentle-

man had been among the most respectable lawyers in that part of the State, and had retired from the pro-fession on a very independent property. He had all his life been a sceptie, and had to some extent persecuted the church. As he was sitting in his parlor one day perusing a

newspaper, he observed his grand or adopted child, a Sunday school scholar, and only seven years of age, clasp her hands as she walked across the room and prayed with great carnestness, "God be merciful to me a sinner, create in me a clean heart, and renew a right spirit within me." Can the child be conscious of sin, said he to himself, and he called her to him and inquired of her why she prayed so? "Because, pa, my heart tells me I am a sinner. The interesting neident induced a new train of thought. He was led to view man as a sinner, and to see that with whatever justice innocence might look for a reward of virtue at the hands of God, could not; and that, therefore, if man is not saved by a Saviour, he must eventually be lost. The delightful consequence was that he was ultimately converted and made the happy instrument of the conversion of his lady, whom had in the days of his scepticism made an infidel. The child belonged to a Sunday school that was favored with the constant prayer of the church with which it was connected; and shall we not pray for

REPORT. Of the committee appointed by the Sahbath School Convention of the Boston District, to prepare an outline of a system of Sabbath School operations.

The committee who were appointed to prepare an outline of a system of Sabbath school operations, Report:—That the subject committed to them is so sive, so difficult, and so important, the short space of time allotted them does not admit of their doing any thing like justice to it. They rejoice that a beginning has been made by the Convention on a system of Sabbath school operations, and would sincerely hope that it may be prosecuted from year to year, till something like a perfect system shall be

We are aware of the difficulties of offering any system which will apply equally well to the circumstances of all the places on the District. What may be advisable in one place, may not be in another. The same system which might be judged best for the city, would not be thought expedient under different circumstances in the country. We have aimed to suggest what appeared to our minds the best, and must leave it to be adopted or rejected, as circumstances may dictate. And yet your committee feel that there are some peculiar reasons why Methodists, more than any other denomination of Christians, should have a uniform method in their Sabbath school operations Our itinerancy to which we are deeply and strongly yet we think not blindly attached, makes it of great importance that our ministers, in passing every year or two from one part of their field of labor to another, should find the same system wherever they go, and not be obliged to spend a considerable part of the year in getting acquainted with the system of Sab-

bath school operations in that place.

The mechanic finds that the more simple his machinery, if it accomplish his object, the more perfect. And believing this will apply to operations of moral reform, we would hope, that if any plan be suggested more simple than that now in use in some places,

it may not on that account be rejected.

It was formerly the custom, and still prevails to some extent, in organizing a Sabbath school, to form a society to raise funds and to manage the school This society has been omitted in some places, and we think with favorable results. It is believed that an annual subscription to raise funds for the school will be found to be productive of a larger amount, and will be, by this means, obtained from individuals more according to their ability to give. Perhaps an anniversary to wake up the interest of the comnity to the subject, immediately before the subscription, would be found an assistance to the raising of

Instead of a hoard of managers, we believe it would be better to form our teachers into societies or classes, meeting weekly. The object of this association should be to prepare ourselves to discharge our duties to the Sabbath school more successfully. The lesson for the next school might be thoroughly prepared, the business matured, and all plans promotive of the interests of the school, suggested. This meeting might be held on the Sabbath morning, when the school is attended at some other hour of the day; or when circumstances may make it expedient, on some evening of the week. It should include, all the teachers of the school, such as may be preparing themselves for that office, and especially the more mature part of our community, whom age, infirmity, or other circumstances, may deprive of the privilege of being more actively engaged in a cause, which demands alike the wisdom of age, as well as the activity of youth. We believe that such an association more than any other thing to give efficiency to a Sabbath school system. We would recommend that in those schools where two sessions have been held each Sabbath, the morning session be discontinued. and that the time usually devoted to it, be employed for the meeting of the teachers, and that the cholars devote the morning hour to singing, under a suitable instructer.

The officers of the school, we think, should be the smallest number that can efficiently perform the labors to be done. Where other things are equal, it will be found that the least division of responsibility, affords the greatest probability of faithfulness. In a small school, perhaps, beside the teachers, a Superinrian, will be all that will be round necessary. In larger schools a female might take charge of the internal affairs of that department, to better advantage

han a male Superintendent can. In many places it may be advisable to divide the school, and have an Infant Department. This may be conducted, either on the system of the Infant schools prevaters a few years ago, or, may be divided schools prevate a few years ago, or, may be divided as circumstances may make expedient. But we pre-fer the thorough Infant school system, when a suitable person can be found to take the charge of it. The advantage of a separate school for the younger scholars is, that the instruction may be peculiarly adapted to their capacity. For this purpose, it should be principally from the lips of the teacher, accompanied by such assistants, as maps, pictures and other

similar apparatus. The official board of the church, should have the annual appointment of the Superintendent, to whom he should be held accountable; but the privilege of ominating to that office, should be given to the Teachers' Association. The teachers and the rest of the officers of the school, being nominated by the Superintendent, should be chosen by the body of the

A regular account of all the officers and members of the school, should be kept in a permanent book for that purpose, which, when full, should be carefully preserved, as a partial history of the school for our successors. A minute book containing the attendance and other matters of interest, would add something to this history, and fifty years hence, would be a matter of curiosity, and a fund of useful knowledge of the progress of the Sabbath school

The management of the library has been found to be one of the most difficult parts of the Sabbath school system. It is thought that, instead of letting every scholar choose his book from the whole library, a great saving of time and trouble may be made, by dividing the library into classes, the number of books in a class corresponding with the definite number of scholars allowed to a class. The teacher may take a class of the librarian, to whom he is responsible for the books. The class of books, beside being numbered as a class, should receive an individual number to each book in the class, and the teacher can charge the book by the individual to the scholar, who is accountable for the book to his teacher, and not to the librarian. The books can be changed by the teacher among his scholars, till all the books of the class are read. A committee should be chosen to select books for the library, and see that nothing improper is put into the hands of the scholar.

We think it is of much importance that the school be kept in as good order as possible. The teachers and scholars should be munctual at the hour; there should be as little noise in the school-room as can be; for if each one makes but a little, confusion will be una voidable; there should be no unnecessary leaving of seats, or retiring from the room till the close of the and each one should be employed exclusively in his own business.

4. The government of the school should be firm. but kind and parental. Nothing can be done till the scholars have learned to obey, and yield their own wills in a good degree to that of the superintendent ars. And may we not add, that the teachars will often find it necessary to yield their own opinions and wishes to those of the majority, and to

It will probably be found expedient to keep the

they arrive at such a degree of maturity, as to be able | and stage coaches, from our colleges and academies, and to use the question book with the rest of the school we think that one lesson should be given to all the scholars who use the Question Book, that the teachers may have the opportunity of studying it at their Resolved. That in the register of this Councillant of the Councillant o

Perhaps it would be well to have a public review once a mouth or quarter, to which the attendance of all the parents and friends should be especially invited. Beside the exercises of the review, this invited. Beside the exercises of the review, this inhuman, mischievous and opporessive in its operations.

Resolved. That in the opinion of this Convention, the American Colonization society had its origin in, and has been perpetuated by, this deep rooted hatred to low condition; and, of course, justly merits the righteous indignation of every Christian philauthropist, as anti-christian, inhuman, mischievous and oppressive in its operations.

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son books chiefly as assistants to suggest topics for the church. conversation with his scholars. This subject should occupy a prominent place in the thoughts of every Bishops and Presiding Ellers, who, in Annual and Quardishment. No teacher should rest satisfied, until a cep impression is made on the mind of his scholar, on the all-important subject of his soul's salvation. Phis is the vital part of our system. To it, every thing else should be made to bend. To accomplish t, no pains should be spared-no labor deemed too great. It should occupy a prominent place in the liscussions of the teachers' association, it should be nade a subject of daily prayer by all connected with he school, and the firm purpose should be perseverthe school, and the firm purpose should be persever-ingly pursued, not to relax our exertions for this, the nd of all our labors, till every individual Sabbath chool scholar has been converted to God.

To accomplish this, it has sometimes been found roductive of good, to have each class retire with their teacher to a separate room, and spend some time General and Annual Conferences on the subject of slave in conversation and prayer. Or a certain portion of ry; and as members of the Quarterly Conferences, we have to share the conversation and prayer. ench session of the school may be devoted solely to this object. This time may be ocupied, either by the behalf of the oppressed; and we will also continue to reteachers, the superintendant, the pastor, or some others, the superintendant, the pastor, or some others. ench session of the school may be devoted solely to teachers, the superintendant, the pastor, or some oth-

witable person.

We would recommend a monthly concert of prayer for the teachers and scholars, to invoke the rayer for the teachers and seniors, And we wish bees, and therefore is a matter that the precial blessing of God on our labors. And we wish be impression may be made deeply on our hearts, against it in most of our Anneal Conferences, and whereas ne impression may be made deeply on our hearts, that without the divine blessing, nothing can be ac-complished. Paul may plant, Apollos water, but if God give not the increase, it is in vain that we plant -in vain that we water. Let us then, while we use our utmost exertion to accomplish our object, feel, if therefore, possible, as much dependent on the divine blessing Resolved. That we highly approve of the formation o possible, as much dependent on the divine blessing as if nothing had been done. TIMOTHY MERRITT. A. H. BROWN,

Lynn, November, 1838.

THE LOWELL CONVENTION.

JAMES MUDGE, JR.

This Convention assembled agreeably to appointment, n the 21st ult., and continued in session two days. On the evening before the meeting of the Convention, Rev. O. Scott delivered a Lecture in Rev. Mr. Thurston's neeting-house on the sinfulness of claiming man as property. At nine o'clock on Wednesday morning a public prayer-meeting was held in the Methodist Church on Chapel Hill. The Convention was called to order at ten clock by Rev. T. Merritt, and Rev. J. Horton was apointed Chairman. The officers were then chosen, and he committees appointed as follows:-

REV. JOSEPH A. MERRILL, Webster, Ms., Pres. " T. MERRITT, Lynn, Ms , 1st Vice Pres. HON, SETH SPRAGUE, Duxbury, Ma., 2d Vice Pres. REV. 1. BONNEY, New Bedford, Ms., 3d S. CHAMBERLIN, New Market, N. H., 4th do. W. D. Cass. Concord, N. H., 5th do. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, New York, ELIHU SCOTT, Great Falls, N H., Secreta-LUCIUS C. MATLACK, Philadelphia,

COMMITTEES.

Rev. O. Scott, Lowell, Ms.,

C. Beckley, Northfield, Vt.,

D. I. Robinson, Sundbornton-bridge, N. H.,

H. Cummings, Duxbury, Ms., On Business. Bishop Ishell, Weybridge, Vt. N. H., David Plumb, Meriden, Conn., E. W. Whiting Boston, Ms., Rev. Joseph A. Merrill, Webster, Ms.,

La Roy Sunderland, New York, Bishop Isbell, Weybridge, Vt., Eleazer Jardon, Bellows Falls, Vt., To prepare Hon. Seth Sprague, Duabury Ms., Rev. John Currier, Rochester Vt., in the M. E. C. Robinson, Lynn, Ms., John Gove, Boston, Rev. T. Merritt, Lynn, Ms., Jotham Horton, Worcester, Ms.

S. Sprague, Esq . Duxbury, Rev. J. Perkins, Nashua, N. H., To prepare an Mr. D. H. Ela, Boston, Ms., Rev. M. Newhall, Weatherfield. Vt., M. E. Church. W. H. Hatch, Claremont, N. H. S. R. Jackson, Worcester, Ms ,

Rev. F. P. Tracy, Lynn, Rev. James Porter, Boston, Ms.. To address the Wes"J. Horton, Worcester, "
"D. Wise, Quincy, "In the West Indies. Delegates were in attendance from the New England,

New Hampshire, Maine, New York, Troy and Philadel

phia Conferences, to the number of two hundred. The following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention. We shall give next week the Address to Abo. tionists in the M. E. Church.

Resolved, "That we are more than ever convinced of the great evil of slavery," and, " more than ever deter-mined to seek its destruction by all wise and prudent

Resolved, That all slaveholding is sin, only sin, and that continually. in all places, in all hands, and under all circumstances, both in the abstract and concrete,—in its legal relations and practical operations, and, therefore, to defend or apologize for it under any circumstances, is to be a partaker in the evil deeds of slaveholders.

kindness or good intentions, then may theft, and, indeed, every other crime be justified on the same principle. Resolved, That the example of ministers and church embers, who hold slaves, is as much worse than that of other slaveholders, as the influence of good men is greater than that of bad, in relation to every other crime, and, therefore, an awful responsibility rests upon such.

Resolved, That, if slaveholding can be justified by

Resolved, That the influence of professed Christians North and South, is the principal support of Slavery!

Resolved, That, considering the superior means of inrmation which are enjoyed at the North, the opposition anifested by ministers, Conferences and churches in the manifested by ministers, Conferences and churches in the free States against abolition, while they either apologize for slavery, or at least, say nothing against it, is scarcely less criminal in the sight of God than slaveholding.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, slaery will exist, with all its norrors, as long as it is upheld by the southern churches, and that it will be upheld by professed Christians at the South, as long as their breth-ren detend and apologize for it in the North; and, there-fore, the influence of northern churches, is the hinge pon which the whole system turns.

Resolved, That if, as Mr. Wesley says, "all slavef whatever rank or degree, are exactly on a level with men stealers," then it must be improper to invite them to preach in our pulpits; and, therefore, we ecommend to every northern minister, before inviting any minister from the South to preach in his pulpit, to inquire whether he be a slave-holder or not.

Resolved, That the pacification or "common ground"

bill was unnecessary to pacify us, and insufficient to pacify our opponents, and it is so well nigh dead, that nothing farther is necessary to be said or done respecting it, than for those to withdraw from it, who have not yet one so.

Resolved, That what is usually called prejudice against

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the

dynncement of the interests of the school.

Of our members to be even presented to the Conference,
The object of our Sabbath School labors should was a palpable violation of their rights—which is evibe, the immediate conversion of the scholars. To gain this object, we think the teacher should use the lest of our rights, and either drive us or abolitionism out of

teacher, and no Sabbath School should be allowed to terly Conferences, refuse to permit the discussion and pass, without doing something to hasten its accomes of Christian morals or of rights, assume an authority not delegated to them by the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, violate the rights of both preachers and private members of the church, and give just cause to its enemies to reproach the government thereof, as ar

bitrary and despotic.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the Christian.

principles or measures, without a clear conviction that we are wrong, whatever we may be called to suffer in the maintenance of them; and that we will never leave the church, so long as we can live in it with a good con Resolved, That we will continue to petition both the

hese rights.

Whereas slavery, with all its abominations, exists to an alarming extent in the church of which we are mememancipated from the paralyzing influence of slavery

Anti-Slavery Societies in the church; and we earnestly recommend that such a society be immediately formed in very neighborhood.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all such societies to make common cause with the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries, by appointing delegates to state and county Conventions; and by joining state, county, and town societies; and otherwise cooperating in the ger Resolved. That it be recommended to the committee

appointed for the purpose, at the Utica Convention, to call, the ensuing spring, a Convention of Methodist abolitionists for all the Conferences in the free states, to be held in New York, Albany, or such other place as shall be deemed most advisable, to deliberate upon the follow-ing standing question in our discipline, viz: "What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of slavery?"

Resolved, That we have observed with sorrow and alarm the high handed, and as we believe unconstitutional

measures which were adopted at the last sessions of the New York and Eric Conferences, in censuring and punishing some of their most worthy members, for identify-ing themselves with the aboltion movements of the day; and we cannot but view such proceedings in the light of

nrelenting persecution for concience sake.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the proposed alteration in our Discipline by the New England Confernce at its last session, in relation to the buying and seling of men, women and children, with an intention to ing of men, women and consider, inslave them; and we rejoice that this proposition was inslave them; and we rejoice that this proposition was unanimously sustained by the New Hampshire Confer-ence, and also by large portions of other Conferences. Resolved, That we have no tellowship for that opposi-

tion to slavery which only manifests itself by opposin Resolved, That the violent opposition which ministers church members and politicians have very generall manifested against abolition, while they have not opposed but in many instance defended clauser, femalenes the

heart on the subject of Christian morals. Whereas, the Methodist Episcopal Church formerly required her members, and particularly her presiding elders, elders, deacons, and travelling preachers, to memo-rialize the State Legislatures, praying those bodies to pass laws for the gradual emancipation of the slaves; and whereas the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in England, while the question of West India emancipation was pending, urged upon all their members in the strongest ner, to give their influence and votes only to those candidates who pledged themselves to support, in Parliament the most effectual measures for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the colonies of the British empire; and Christianity does not destroy our citizenship, therefore those for office only who are not merely "as much op psed to slavery as any boly," but who will identify them-selves with the cause of bleeding humanity, so far, at least, as to use their best exertions for the entire and im mediate abolition of slavey; and we earnestly recom-mend to all our brethren and triends throughout the land

Whereas the Bible expressly forbids our "delivering unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master," and whereas there can be no claim of property, having any comparison to the claim which every person

has to himself, therefore,

Resolved. That no human requirement can justify, on moral principles, the surrender of a fellow creature to : hence we consider all who in any way (know ingly) from any pretext, assist in, or connive at, the con

ingly) from any pretext, assist in, or consider at, the consigning of a human being to hopeless bondage, as sinners before God, and exposed to his righteous indignation.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the time has come, when abolitionists throughout the country should give their preference to the products of free labor.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course adopted by Bishop Morris at the New Hampshire Conference, upon the subject of Conference rights, in admitting an anneal from his decision to the Conference, and that this appeal from his decision to the Conference, and that this all the liberty that we as abolitionists desire in similar

Whereas, woman's influence is indispensable to the final success of every holy cause, therefore,

Resolved, That we approve of, and recommend, the

mation of Female Abolition Societies. Resolved, That the recent glorious news of a most ex ensive revival in the Sandwich Islands, in which tho sands of souls have been converted to God, is a source of encouragement to abolitionists, especially, as the news i accompanied with the announcement that the Mission are in favor of immediate and universal emancipation thus proving the falsity of the position, that a zeal for the

slave is at war with the welfare of the church. Resolved, That in view of the fact, that a pagan like caste exists in the United States, in respect to color which excludes colored people generally from respecta ble and profitable employment: Therefore, we will do ost to give them equal privileges in all mechan ical and mereantile pursuits, and every business transact

Resolved, That Zion's Watchman, by its devotion to the cause of emancipation and primitive Methodism, com-mends itself to the confidence and support of all the true friends of Christian philanthropy and of Methodism as it was, and as it should be.

Resolved, That as long as said paper maintains its present independent and Christian course, it shall have our warmest approbation and most liberal patronage.

Resolved, That all the documents belonging to
Convention be referred to brother Sunderland and br er Matlack, to be published at their discretion in Zion's Watchman, and that Zion's Herald and the Maine Wes leyan Journal be respectfully requested to copy them.

* This is inserted as it was furnished by the Secretaries, and is the resolution originally introduced by the Business Committee just at the close of the proceedings An ameudment was proposed, however, and adopted b the Convention, directing that they be published in Zito will probably be found expedient to keep the color. (which we believe to be nothing more or less than hatred to low condition.) which, among other things, exponded and catechisms, suited to their capacity, till cludes colored people from the inside of our steamboats.

Revivals.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

ROXBURY, MASS. Br. Brown,-Through the Herald I wish to say that the Lord is in this place saving souls. But first let me state in a few words, under what circumstances

In December, 1837, the first class was formed, consisting of ten members. They held prayer meetings on Sunday, and class meetings on Wednesday evenings. Thus things continued until May, 1838, when igh the providence of God, and the convictions of duty, I was induced to assume the responsibility of administering to the people the Word of Life. our public meetings. to meet on the Sabbath, "our number increasing daily." Until the first of October our congregation Until the first of October our congregation increased in numbers, and some anxious souls were converted to God. The place was by this time too strait for us, and we were fortunate in procuring the Town Hall, which is capable of seating three hundred persons. We have had this place crowded at times with an attentive, solemn audience. Our congregation is probably on an average not far from 175 We formed another class on the or 200 in number. 31st of October, which makes three in all. Our present number may be safely reckoned at fifty souls.

practice to enforce the duty, and practice it. It has een our theme in public, at the class-meetings, and in private conversation. It is this kind of preaching. ized us as individuals: and I firmly believe that this is the ONLY kind of preaching which is calculated to save multitudes who will go to hell under every other means

of grace.
Brethren, let us buckle on the armor, and as responsible, accountable agents, fight individually the good warfare of tauts.

Yours truly, in the bonds of Christian love,

Roxbury, Dec. 8, 1838.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. MARLBOROUGH, MASS.

T. R. HAWLEY.

BR. BROWN .- Permit me, through the columns of the Herald, to give your readers some further account of the progress of the work of God, in our little Zion in Marlborough. A revival of religion has was then lying dangerously ill; and in the closing been gradually progressing among us since last Au-gust. The church has been greatly revived, and a was most feelingly commended to Him with whom goodly number of sinners have been gathered into are the issues of life.

We cannot tell of so great things as some of our brethren in other portions of the work, but when we consider the influence of Universalism, Unitarianism and Restorationism which is exerted among us, to counteract experimental religion and render revivals unpopular, we can say, in the language of the Psalmist, "the Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad." There has been a great thirsting after the blessing

of entire sanctification in the church. The effect is, as near as I can calculate, about THIRTY enjoy the witness that the "blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth

I never before, in so small a church, had so many living, direct testimonies in favor of the great doctrine of perfect love, and the great work of purification is going on. I write these things to encourage other lit-tle branches of Christ's Church, to come up on to this high and holy ground.* Said one of our fathers in the Gospel, we ought to have a missionary in our Conference, whose business it should be to go from appointment to appointment, to preach exclusively candor and courtesy than some of his neighbor editors on the subject of experimental and practical holiness. who are professing Christians, and make the universal What say you, brethren, to this proposition? We have received thirty members on trial. These we think have been soundly converted, and promise much to the church. The work is still advancing To God be all the glory in the church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end.

Marlborough, December 7th, 1838.

* This is right. We affectionately and earnestly resubject. It will rouse the careless, and set the indifferent to thinking.

"Son of God, arise, arise, And to thy temple come! Look, and with thy flaming eyes Slay him with thy Spirit. Lord, Reign Thou in our hearts alone; Speak the sanctifying word, And seal us all thine own."

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

members of said convention were requested by the aged and venerable Seth Sprague, to hold a separate

appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of our views, and report at the next meeting. The Hon. Seth Sprague, George Foster, and David Plumb were appointed that Committee.

On motion, Voted,-When we adjourn, we adjourn to meet immediately after the convention closes its afternoon session.

been greatly persecuted for their labor of love: Therefore Resolved, That, while we will withhold our support from no man for differing with us in sentiment on the subject of slavery and its immediate which plan will not occupy much time or room, and fur abolition; we deem it our right and duty, if the present system of oppression and persecution be continsent system of oppression and persecution be contin-ued, to withhold our support from those who oppress and persecute, and appropriate it in favor of those Scriptures prove the existence of a personal Devil as

who are oppressed and persecuted. On motion, Resolved, That we will endeavor, in all our Quarterly Conferences, to obtain the passage of Trumpet will accept this challenge. We predict that he resolutions condemnatory of slavery, and approving will not. Although he has been beaten more than forty its immediate abolition; and that we recon our friends throughout the country to adopt the same

Watchman, N. York, and Zion's Herald, signed by the Chairman and Secretary. DAVID H. ELA, President.

On motion, Voted, That the proceedings of these

LUCIUS C. MATLACK, Secretary. Lowell, November 22d, 1838.

[From the Sabbath School Messenger.] SABBATH SCHOOL LOVE FEAST AT LYNN.

The exercises of the Sabbath School Convention at Lynn, were closed by a Love Feast in the church

was a meeting of very interesting character. The exercises were introduced by reading and singing the hymn commencing-

"Jesus, we look thee-

Thy promised presence claim;" after which the assembly united in a most fervent prayer, offered by Rev. B. Otheman, the presiding

As soon as the bread and water were passed around, and the presiding elder had made some introductory remarks, Rev. D. Webb arose and stated some particulars with regard to his conversion and entrance upon the work of the ministry. He alluded to the early history of Methodism in our country-to the time when the Methodist church in Lynn worshipped hall was procured for the Sabbath in which to hold in the old house; that about that time there were not We also formed another class more than 100,000 members connected with our church in the whole country; he was soon after appointed to labor in New Hampshire, where Method-ism had not then been introduced. He also spoke particularly of some of the brethren who were formerly connected with the Church in Lynn, but are now in glory; a few years ago, or days as it sometimes appeared to him, he was considered a young man and a young preacher-now he ranked amon the oldest members of the Conference. Subsequently he spoke of the interest he felt for the prosperity he Sabbath school cause. When he had concluded, others followed, both old

We owe our past prosperity under an All-wise Hand, to individual personal effort. It has been our struction. Several preachers, and others, dated their first religious impressions from the time when they were instructed in the knowledge of God's holy Word in the Sabbath school; and some through that same influence had received their call to the work of the ministry. A number of facts were related during the evening that had taken place in the experience of those present; among others, it was stated that two young men who who were formerly connected with the class taught at the Bromfield street Subbath school by the paster of the church where we met, and were converted through his instrumentality, were now obtaining an education preparatory to entering upon the work of the ministry; and that one teacher, who was present and bore her testimony, had had the pleasure of seeing all the scholars in her class hap pily converted to God, during the past year.

Near the close of the meeting, recommended that prayer should be particularly offered in behalf of one of the teachers connected with the Sabbath school, who had been very useful, but Yours, in love. B. H. B.

ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1838.

UNCURRENT BILLS .- We would inform our subscribers and agents, that no fractional bills other than on Boston Banks, are current in this city. We have been subjected to considerable inconvenience from having uncurrent money sent us, and we hope in future the evil may be avoided. PUBLISHER.

A MOST SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

Our readers may perhaps recollect, that we gave in the Herald, a week or two since, an "Infidel's Opinion of Universalism." The writer of that paragraph is a regular contributor to the columns of the Investigator He is a man of talents, and exhibits much more civility, claim of belonging to the only religious denomination, which rightly understands the word of God.

The copying the above named paragraph into our paper, called out the editor of the Trumpet in his usual bland and courteous style, to which, of course, we paid no attention. Mr. "Z." however, the writer in the Investigator, above alluded to, has taken up the editor of the Trumpet, and challenges him to a discussion of the distinctive tenets of Universalism. This writer declares quest all our brethren in the ministry to do the same. It that no intelligent man, who should read the Bible for wil tend to call attention to this inexpressibly important the first time, would conclude Universalism was taught at all, in it.

We denominate this a most singular circumstance Here is a man who does not believe in the inspiration o the Bible at all, yet says, that if it teaches any thing, it teaches a future hell, as well as a future heaven, and the existence of a personal devil, as well as of a personal God, and that no candid, intelligent man would come to a different conclusion. We copy his remarks and challenge :—

"We contend they [the Universalists] are mistaken in saying the Bible teaches their opinions. We have said, and still maintain, that that book, true or untrue, does After the adjournment of the opening session of the Methedist Anti-Slavery Convention assembled at Lowell, Mass., on the 22d of November, 1838, the lay members of said convention were requested to the lay members of said convention were requested.

The columns of the Trumpet, time and again, and particularly the editorial columns, have contained chalaged and venerable Seth Sprague, to hold a separate meeting convening for the interchange of views respecting the present aspect of the Anti-Slavery discussion in ing the present aspect of the Anti-Slavery discussion in the M. E. Church, which was responded to readily, and the meeting immediately was called to order by the Hon. Seth Sprague; whereupon, D. H. Ela was appointed chairman, and L. C. Matlack, Secretary.

On motion, Voted, That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of our from some cause or other, (most likely fright!) did not take up the glove thus heroically thrown at him, and of course the whole army of Methodists—horse, foot and dragoons—were considered defeated, frightened, used up.

Now, though we cannot rank ourself with Dr. Fisk,

(a man who is nearly as learned as the Editor of the Trumpet,) and, per consequence, may be called " small fry," yet, small as we are in comparison with Mr. Whit-On motion, adjourned.

L. C. Matlack, Secretary.

The meeting was held pursuant to adjournment,
Bro D. H. Ela in the chair.

The Committee appointed for the purpose of preparing resolutions—reported as follows:

Whereas the sin of holding our follow men in slavery exists to a great extent in the M. E. Church, and whereas, many of those preachers who are laboring to extippate this "great evil" from the church have been greatly persecuted for their labor of love:

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The Committee appointed for the purpose of preparing resolutions—reported as follows:

and on the following conditions: We should have nother than the universalist commentators, nor should we go out of the Bible for any thing whatever. All we should have to do, either of us, would be, to ascertain who can produce the greatest number of passages to prove his position.—He that succeeds best, to be considered the victor. It will be seen therefore, that the question is not to be settled by a wordy war of argument, which might be carried on three war of argument, which might be carried on three months with no nearer a termination than when we began; but simply by quotations from the Scriptures,

> well as a personal Gon? We shall now see whether the valiant editor of the nend all times in this very argument, and like Goldsmith's schoolmaster,

the discussion with the following :- Do or do not the

"E'en though vanquished, he can argue still," meetings be forwarded for publication to Zion's yet, he has no idea of being beaten by an infidel, in a theological discussion. Let him remember the Latin maxim-" Respice finem."

> We understand that Rev. A. D. Merrill of Andover, has been so ill as to be unable to preach for three or four weeks past. His complaint is general debility, attended with palpitation of the heart. We regret to hear that sister Merrill also is, and has been for sometime

Br. Hiler has been removed to Salem. He is still so Lynn Common, on Thursday evening, which ill, as to be able to sit up only part of the day.

TEMPERANCE The following resolutions a Quarterly Meeting Confere tion, held on Monday afterno

DECEMBER 12, 1838.

Resolved, That this Qua most heartily congratulate the cause in the success which efforts; especially that that s in the re-union of families, a ness in society of individuals perance reformation, had pro-society, a burden and curse, Resolved. That we highly the zeal which has been manigentlemen of influence and w time, talent, and in many inst property, to the end that the kened to the great evil of Inte ures be taken for its utter exti that such men will not be will this world, or in that which is Resolved. That we recoing this District, to hold Quarter their respective churches, and ble lecturers cannot readily cases let the preachers, and the bers come forward and bear t

bers come forward and bear t vor of the cause of virtue and Resolved. That we recomm District Temperance Conver 1839, the particular time and Presiding Elder; and that in a said Convention be appointed their attendance. their attendance. Resolved, That the Presid present the 4th resolution to thing Conferences on the Distri

Resolved, That the above r President and Secretary and r B. H. BARNES, Secretary. BR. BROWN-Permit me, suggest a few thoughts on th has appeared to me for a year er moral questions have excit-

church, the cause of Tempe neglected. I am aware that many this gratuitous work at this day, for the friends of Temperance; opinion is on our side, and all But, let me ask such, to pause if all which is desirable, has why are our fellow-citizens st the support of paupers who ha of intemperance? Why is it tion are still so freely furnished Our own State legislature stand on this subject, and d terms, that dram shops are n "public good." Let them be and let the cause receive an tell on other States, and result hol from a civilized communit

recommended in the third res of Great Britain, meetings o uneducated men have spoken, affecting story, have been atte A meeting of this description v nett street church in this city esting meeting I never attende audience so much as living ter Would it not be well, also s Convention be acceded to, to 1

cinal and mechanical purposes

I believe that great good wo

adoption in our societies on

" Temperance Love Feast." lieve, would be one of the mos With these thoughts I leave not because I have said all tha essary for me to say more, but qualified may be induced to p subject through the columns of

Boston, Dec. 5, 1838. [We rejoice at the above r in which we ought, as Chri until the foul monster intempe midst. Look at the enemies Behold their industry and per faithful, we shall triumph. G

then to victory !- ED. HER.] Has not the Zion's Watch o and Con? and may we no it has struck its flag to free di the land, we think, wince mor give it to their readers, if the fairness. Indeed, we now countrammelled advocate of free f one side of the question. other papers are not free, as a article—as the Watchman profor establishing itself. And w on's Herald ? Is there any pol

unwilling to think there is, course looks like it. - Me. We We informed the editor of the comply with his request as soo thing to that effect. This w week's paper, which was mai land, while the Journal is day has been occasioned by what w ligations to others, and by noth

The above sentence is calcul of the Journal the impression t publish the article in question, lected to do it. We canfess o from such a source, for the t about the policy of delay, contr

TRAVELS IN E BR. Brown-Since by a kin permitted to return to the lan

FOR ZION'S

land, which probably will be n been led to review my journey have thought, that it might no readers of the Herald, if I shou thoughts, on a variety of subject sent themselves to the traveller shores of Old England, the lan so high among the nations of the propose to the reader an excu Western," nor will we spread "fair wind;" but on the win swelling waves of the Atlantic, that the ever-dreaded, yet not s Pickness," shall not catch us in of all the storm and tempest, in after leaving New England shor

Cheshire coast. On entering the river Mersey see the most splendid edfices, f walks. These are probably owner who have retired a short distance noted town of Liverpool, which I we will soon make you acquainte character will be judged of, by t of vessels, which are entering a the noble and gigantic American the small fishery or pleasure box the variety in size, is not greater here may be seen vessels from e tile world; nor can we enter the neeting of very interesting character. The were introduced by reading and singing the mmencing-

"Jesus, we look thee-Thy promised presence claim;" ich the assembly united in a most fervent offered by Rev. B. Otheman, the presiding

n as the bread and water were passed around, presiding elder had made some introductory Rev. D. Webb arose and stated some parwith regard to his conversion and entrance e work of the ministry. He alluded to the story of Methodism in our country—to the en the Methodist church in Lynn worshipped d house ; that about that time there were not han 100,000 members connected with our in the whole country; he was soon after apto labor in New Hampshire, where Methodnot then been introduced. He also spoke arly of some of the brethren who were connected with the Church in Lynn, but are glory; a few years ago, or days as it some-

ppeared to him, he was considered a young d a young preacher—now he ranked among est members of the Conference. Subsequently se members of the Conference. Subsequently to of the interest he felt for the prosperity of shath school cause. In he had concluded, others followed, both old ing, and some most thrilling testimonies were to the blesseduess of Sabbath school in-on. Several preachers, and others, dated their ligious impressions from the time when they istructed in the knowledge of God's holy Word Sabbath school; and some through that same

ce had received their call to the work of the y. A number of facts were related during the g that had taken place in the experience of present; among others, it was stated that two men who who were formerly connected with ss taught at the Bromfield street Sabbath school pastor of the church where we met, and were ted through his instrumentality, were now oban education preparatory to entering upon ork of the ministry; and that one teacher, who present and bore her testimony, had had the re of seeing all the scholars in her class hap-

onverted to God, during the past year. ir the close of the meeting, a brother arose and mended that prayer should be particularly ofin behalf of one of the teachers connected with abbath school, who had been very useful, but hen lying dangerously ill; and in the closing r, which was offered by Rev. J. Hascall, her case most feelingly commended to Him with whom e issues of life.

ZION'S HERALD.

TON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1838.

CURRENT BILLS .- We would inform our subscrind agents, that no fractional bills other than on Banks, are current in this city. We have been cted to considerable inconvenience from having unnt money sent us, and we hope in future the evil be avoided.

A MOST SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

r readers may perhaps recollect, that we gave in lerald, a week or two since, an "Infidel's Opinion niversalism." The writer of that paragraph is a ar contributor to the columns of the Investigator. a man of talents, and exhibits much more civility. or and courtesy than some of his neighbor editors. are professing Christians, and make the universal of belonging to the only religious denomination, h rightly understands the word of God.

ne copying the above named paragraph into our pacalled out the editor of the Trumpet in his usual d and courteous style, to which, of course, we paid attention. Mr. " Z." however, the writer in the Iaigator, above alluded to, has taken up the editor of Trumpet, and challenges him to a discussion of the inctive tenets of Universalism. This writer declares no intelligent man, who should read the Bible for first time, would conclude Universalism was taught

Il, in it. re is a man who does not believe in the inspiration of Bible at all, yet says, that if it teaches any thing, it ches a future hell, as well as a future heaven, and existence of a personal devil, as well as of a personal d, and that no candid, intelligent man would come to ifferent conclusion. We copy his remarks and chal-

We contend they [the Universalists] are mistaken in ing the Bible teaches their opinions. We have said, a still maintain, that that book, true or untrue, does teach Universalism—that is, by a fair, plain and tral construction of language; and if any Universal-will join issue with us on this question, we think we n make it appear that we are correct.

The columns of the Trumpet, time and again, and rticularly the editorial columns, have contained chal-

nges to other sects for a discussion of Universalism e directed to the Methodists. sperate—hip and thigh, neck or nothing—and none t the learned and valiant were to think of entering the t the learned and valiant were to think of entering the ts. None of your small fry would answer the purpose, want to contend, said the redoubtable Editor, with the werful and mighty—so fetch on the best men you we got—such as Wilbur Fisk, &c. But the Doctor, on some cause or other, (most likely fright!) did not ke up the glove thus heroically thrown at him, and of urse the whole army of Methodists—horse, foot and agoons—were considered defeated, frightened, used up. Now, though we cannot rank ourself with Dr. Fisk, man who is nearly as learned as the Editor of the support.) and, per consequence, may be called "small man who is nearty as learned as the Editor of the umpet,) and, per consequence, may be called "small r," yet, small as we are in comparison with Mr. Whitoner, we doubt exceedingly whether he would be able annihilate us in a discussion of Universalism on truly sptural ground. We should like to try it, at any rate; d on the following conditions: We should have nother to do with Universalist commentators, nor any other to do with Universalist commentators, nor any no with Universalise commentators, in any amount of the Bible for any ng whatever. All we should have to do, either of us, uld be, to ascertain who can produce the greatest unber of passages to prove his position.—He that sucdes best, to be considered the victor. It will be seen refore, that the question is not to be settled by a wordy r of argument, which might be carried on three nths with no nearer a termination than when we be-

paths with no nearer a termination than when we be a; but simply by quotations from the Scriptures, nich plan will not occupy much time or room, and furry, will be considered as decisive and final. If this challenge is accepted, we should like to begin e discussion with the following:—Do or do not the riptures prove the existence of a personal Devil. as all as a personal God?

We shall now see whether the valiant editor of the umpet will accept this challenge. We predict that he I not. Although he has been beaten more than forty es in this very argument, and like Goldsmith's school-

"E'en though vanquished, he can argue still," he has no idea of being beaten by an infidel, in a ological discussion. Let him remember the Latin xim-" Respice finem."

T We understand that Rev. A. D. Merrill of Andohas been so ill as to be unable to preach for three our weeks past. His complaint is general debility, nded with palpitation of the heart. We regret to that sister Merrill also is, and has been for sometime

Br. Hiler has been removed to Salem. He is still so as to be able to sit up only part of the day.

TEMPERANCE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at tion, held on Monday afternoon, the 3d instant.

Resolved, That this Quarterly Meeting Conference most heartily congratulate the friends of the Temperance cause in the success which has thus far crowned their efforts; especially that that success has been manifested in the re-union of families, and the restoration to useful

gentlemen of influence and wealth, who have given their time, talent, and in many instances a good portion of their properly, to the end that the community might be awakened to the great evil of Intemperance, and strong measures be taken for its utter extirpation. We firmly believe the statement of the great evil of Intemperance and strong measures be taken for its utter extirpation. We firmly believe the statement of the statement this world, or in that which is to come

cases let the preachers, and the official and private mem-bers come forward and bear their united testimony in favor of the cause of virtue and good morals.

Resolved, That the Presiding Elder be requested to present the 4th resolution to the different Quarterly Meeting Conferences on the District, for their approval.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary and published in Zion's Herald. B. OTHEMAN, President.

B. H. BARNES, Secretary.

neglected.

opinion is on our side, and all are favorable to our cause." hurry.

"public good." Let them be sustained in that course; and let the cause receive an impetus here, which shall tell on other States, and result in the banishment of alco- til next week, lest we trespass on the editor's patience. hol from a civilized community, except for strictly medi-

cinal and mechanical purposes. I believe that great good would result from the general adoption in our societies on this District, of the course recommended in the third resolution. In different parts of Great Britain, meetings of such a character, where female 55, total 236. uneducated men have spoken, and told their simple but affecting story, have been attended with the best results, twenty weeks each. The first term commences four A meeting of this description was lately held at the Ben- weeks after the last Wednesday of June; the second nett street church in this city, and a more deeply interaudience so much as living testimonies on any subject.

Would it not be well, also should the proposition for a ters of ten weeks each." Convention be acceded to, to hold in connection with it a lieve, would be one of the most thrilling interest.

in which we ought, as Christians, heartily to engage, instruction. until the foul monster intemperance is banished from our Expenses.—Tuition per quarter of ten weeks, \$3,75.

An extra charge, not exceeding \$1,25 per quarter, is midst. Look at the enemies we have to contend with

Has not the Zion's Watchman fairly cowered at our Pro and Con? and may we not add, as we think in truth, it has struck its flag to free discussion. Few papers in the land, we think, wince more at an opposing article, or give it to their readers, if they give it at all, with less fairness. Indeed, we now consider it—so far from the untrammelled advocate of freedom, to be a mere organ one side of the question. It will not do to plead that tution, which we presume is for a whole year, gives male other papers are not free, as an excuse not to publish an article—as the Watchman professed that to be the reason for establishing itself. And where is the pledge of Zion's Herald: Is there any policy in their delay? We are unwilling to think there is, and yet we confess their unwilling to think there is, and yet course tooks like it. -Me. Wes. Jour.

comply with his request as soon as we could, or some- Summer, and Summer and Fall, a vacation of two weeks thing to that effect. This we have done, in our last each." week's paper, which was mailed on Tuesday for Portland, while the Journal is dated Saturday. The delay has been occasioned by what we considered superior ob-

ligations to others, and by nothing else. The above sentence is calculated to give the readers of the Journal the impression that we pledged ourself to publish the article in question, and have refused, or neglected to do it. We confess ourself totally unprepared, from such a source, for the ungentlemanly insinuation about the policy of delay, contained in the above.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. TRAVELS IN ENGLAND.

land, which probably will be my future home. I have been led to review my journeyings to my country, and have thought, that it might not be uninteresting to the readers of the Herald, if I should lay before them a few thoughts, on a variety of subjects, which voluntarily pre- HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE. - The Auburn Banner

vessels, which are entering and leaving its port, from discovered. He is a miserable vagabond, and was hired he noble and gigantic American Packet, of 1000 tons, to by the rum-sellers. He has been committed for trial. be small fishery or pleasure boat, of a few feet long; and would be committed in every place where opposition to

FOR ZION'S HERALD. | the British steamers, which in such numbers, walk the waters in this vicinity. They surpass in speed, any I have seen in this country, but do not present so imposing a Quarterly Meeting Conference, for Bennett street sta- an appearance. They are built for use, not for looks. Their machinery acts on the crank, not as ours on the lever principle, so that the work is all out of sight, and appears much more compact.

Liverpool is situated on the eastern bank of the river Mersey, and is, perhaps, second to none for commerce and wealth. It is said to have derived its name from a ness in society of individuals who, previous to the Temperance reformation, had proved to their families and to society, a burden and curse, rather than a blessing.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate and commend the zeal which has been manifested in this good cause, by as the ancient orthography is various, as "Lyrpole," waterfowl, of the name of Liver; which resorted to a 'Lerpoole," "Leverpoole," &c. This, however, is of that such men will not be without their reward, either in about two hundred thousand inhabitants. Connected with its early history, are found many interesting auec-Resolved. That we recommend to all our societies on this District, to hold Quarterly Temperance meetings in their respective churches, and not to defer because suitable lecturers cannot readily be obtained; but in such in the world, will have arrested the attention of my companion, we will spend a little time in viewing these stupendous and celebrated works of man.

The first, as we enter the river, is the "Clarrence Resolved. That we recommend the holding of a Boston

District Temperance Connection, in the month of May,
1839, the particular time and place to be fixed by the

It is computed to contain 17,605 square yards. Into this Presiding Elder; and that in all our societies, delegates to said Convention be appointed, who will be punctual in their attendance. largest vessels may come up into the docks, which at low tide would be dry, were it not for the doors, which shut in the waters which come laden with treasure from afar. The next are the " Victoria, Trafalgar, and Waterloo," These form a series of docks, communicating with each other, and add greatly to the convenience of the port, as, while the gates are closed, which communicate with the BR. BROWN-Permit me, through your columns, to sea, and the shore is dry, by the ebbing of the tide, vessuggest a few thoughts on the foregoing resolutions. It sels may pass to and fro in these docks. Passing these, has appeared to me for a year or two past, that while oth- we next come to the "Prince's Dock." This is the priner moral questions have excited an intense interest in the cipal resort for American Packets. The same signals church, the cause of Temperance has been too much here float in the breeze, which may be seen in N. York. This dock is 509 yards long and 100 broad. It has two I am aware that many think it is an unnecessary or entrances, through spacious basins, and is surrounded by gratuitous work at this day, for men to avow themselves a lofty wall. To be here at the time of high tide, when the friends of Temperance; "For," say they, "public ships are going out and coming in, shows us life in a

But, let me ask such, to pause for a moment, and consider But we must hasten. The next in order is the if all which is desirable, has yet been realized? If so, "George's Dock." It contains nearly 27,000 square why are our fellow-citizens still burdened with a tax for yards, and was erected at the expense of upwards of the support of paupers who have become such by means \$100,000. Here is moored the Floating Church, where of intemperance? Why is it that the means of intoxica- the tribe of Neptune are instructed how to steer their tion are still so freely furnished in all parts of the country? course, so as to shun the quicksands, rocks and dangers of Our own State legislature has already taken a noble life, make the highlands of heaven, and after many storms stand on this subject, and declared in no very vague and calms, to enter that port where the "wicked cease terms, that dram shops are no longer necessary to the from troubling, and the weary are at rest." Oh, may the abundance of the sea be converted to God.

As we have found a "snug harbor," we will tarry un-

Providence, R. I., Dec. 3.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.—The Catalogue of this institution for the Fall Term, gives male students 181,

"The academic year is divided into two terms of commences eight weeks after the second Wednesday of esting meeting I never attended. Nothing will affect an December. For the convenience of classification, each term is subdivided, so as to make in the year, four quar-

We present some information in relation to the Manu-"Temperance Love Feast." Such an occasion, I be- al Labor Department, and the Expenses of this Institution. MANUAL LABOR DEPARTMENT.-There are employed With these thoughts I leave the subject for the present, not because I have said all that I could say were it necessary for me to say more, but in hope that others better qualified may be induced to present their views on the subject through the columns of the Herald.

Yours, truly,

Boston, Dec. 5, 1838.

B. H. BARNES.

We rejoice at the above movement. This is a work love when the property of the property of

[We rejoice at the above movement. This is a work bor, and those who do not, enjoy equal advantages for

Behold their industry and perseverance. But, if we sre bithful, we shall triumph. God is on our side. Onward, No student is received for less than half a quarter. All those in the Manual Labor Department, and all canthen to victory!—E.D. HER.] didates for a diploma, pay tuition for the whole term.

The price of board varies with the expense of provisions. At present it is from \$1,50 to \$1,75 per week, including washing. It is thought expedient to say that there will be in future sufficient accommodation in private families for all who do not board in the Seminary.

NEWBURY SEMINARY .- The Catalogue of this Instistudents 190, female 136; whole number 326.

"There are four terms in the year-each of eleven weeks. The first commences the first week in September. Between the Fall and the Winter Terms, there is a vacation of one week; between the Winter and Spring, a We informed the editor of the Journal, that we would vacation of three weeks, and between the Spring and

> EXPENSES. Tuition .- Common English Branches, per quarter, All other studies. Ornamental Branches. 5 00 Music with the use of Piano Forte, 8.00 Incidental Expenses, 25 Board in the establishment, including room, fuel

> AMENIA SEMINARY. - This Institution is at Amenia, N. Y. The Catalogue for the Summer Term, gives male students 74, female 56; total 130,

Bn. Brown—Since by a kind Providence, I have been first and third of fifteen weeks, and the second of four-permitted to return to the land of my adoption, and the teen. The first term commences on the 2d Thursday of "The academic year is divided into three terms, the

tent themselves to the traveller, who visits the favored gives an account of the desperate character of the rumthores of Old England, the land which deservedly ranks sellers in the village at Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y. high among the nations of the earth. I shall, therefore, Known to be men devoid of moral principle, no one felt propose to the reader an excursion, not in the "Great disposed to jeopardize his life, or his proper'y, in prosecu-Western," nor will we spread our canvas and wait for a ting them for their continual misdemeanors. At length, "fdr wind;" but on the wings of thought, cross the however, a gentleman by the name of Cole, finding mild swelling waves of the Atlantic, and with such velocity, measures useless, instituted legal proceedings. By prothat the ever-dreaded, yet not very dangerous foe, " sea mises of amendment, the rum-sellers persuaded him to Mickness," shall not catch us in our flight; but heedless withdraw his complaint. They immediately resumed if all the storm and tempest, in the twinkling of an eye, their nefarious practices, whereupon Mr. Cole renewed ther leaving New England shores, " make land" on the his complaint. Upon this, he received anonymous letters threatening revenge if he persisted, by burning his barn On entering the river Mersey, looking on the right, we and his house over his head. Nothing intimidated, he the most splendid edflices, fine gardens, and shaded persevered, and the consequence was, his barn, contain-These are probably owned by wealthy merchants, ing a thousand bushels of wheat, together with considerthe have retired a short distance from the bustle of the able other property, was fired at midnight, and nothing boted town of Liverpool, which lays to the left, and which was saved! The dwelling-house would have been will soon make you acquainted with. Its commercial burnt, had not the wind carried the flames in an opposite haracter will be judged of, by the almost infinite variety direction. The being who set fire to the barn has been

The may be seen vessels from every port of the mercan- rum-selling is manifested, if those engaged in the iniquiworld; nor can we enter the town, without noticing tous traffic, dared to do it.

LECTURES ON CONSTANTINOPLE. - We had the | ceed to Constantinople. The services consisted of prayer pleasure, on Tuesday evening last, of attending the first by the Rev. Dr. Fay, of Charlestown, and a missio of this course of lectures, delivered by Mr. Oscanyan, hymn. The adventurers appeared in health and goo at the Masonic Temple. He commenced by giving a spirits-the vessel is a good one-its accommodations conform, built on seven hills, and at a distance much resem- it shot out of the harbor in fine style. Success to them.bles Boston. Its climate is milder than that of New York, Post. though they are both in the same latitude. He described the city as healthy, with the exception of the plague, which often proves very fatal. But this disease, he said, is not infectious, that is, cannot be conveyed or taken through the air,-it is only contagious, that is, is taken only by the touch. Hence, if people are careful to keep away from the patients sick with the disease, they may

Turk, he said, is not the proper name of the inhabitants. He gave a brief history of the nation, and showed that the term Turk was of Tartar origin, and the name of a set of savages, who overrun that country some centuries ago, and afterward became extinct as a body, and their name became a reproach to whomsoever it was applied, and is to this day, even in Turkey. He showed farther that their proper name is Osmanlis.

The literature of the Osmanlis is in a low state. This,

however, is not owing to the mistaken notion, that the Mahommedan religion encourages ignorance; on the other hand, it encourages learning; so much so, that Mahommet II. founded an Academy, and richly endowed it. There are two important reasons for the ignorance of the people. One is, the complexity of their language, and the great difficulty of reducing it writing; the other, the country is full of indigent students, who get their living by copying books, and consequently discourage the introduction of the press. Still, some of the sciences. mathematics and history, for instance, are highly cultivated. He gave some translations of their poetry, which was rich and boautiful. A press. however. has lately been introduced, and two newspapers are now printed weekly in the city. They have, also, about twenty public libraries containing about 2000 volumes each. Government has of late established several colleges and schools, and the prospects for the promotion of literature, are evidently brightening. To this end, he said the American Missionaries are doing much. They have introduced the Lancasterian plan of instruction, and are suc-

ceeding remarkably well. If Turkey could be relieved, for a while, from the wars in which she is almost constantly engaged, and which are very detrimental to civilization, she would undoubtedly very detrimental to civilization, she would undoubtedly sail on Saturday next, Dec. 8th, for Monrovia, Cape Palemerge from her present degraded position, and vie with other nations of Europe and America, in point of mental others attached to the mission belonging to the Methodist cultivation and physical enjoyment.

His lectures will be continued every Tuesday evening

"The Oregonian" -- has the publication of it been commenced? Where? Is it a weekly? Objects? The answer of these questions and any additional information about it, would be a favor.—Aub. Ban.

A great favor .- West. Christ. Adv. We answered these questions in the Herald of Nov 28th. As our paper may have failed to reach Cincinnat that week, or as the editors of the Advocate may have overlooked the article, we forward another copy, and take the liberty, also, in the absence of the editor of the Oregonian, to forward two numbers of that publication, no

nore having yet been published.

CONGRESS. Congress commenced its session on Monday of las reek. The House was occupied in the morning in the hoice of a Clerk, to supply the place of Mr. Franklin, deceased. After many ballotings, Mr. Hugh A. Garand, of Virginia, was chosen by two majority.

The President's Message was received in this city on Wednesday evening, and published the next morning. It No. 136 Hanover St., Boston. ISAAC HARDING. too long for our paper; we therefore give the following

The document intimates no change in the policy of the President. He again expresses his dislike to a national Bank, and his predilection for the Sub-Treasury system. nand recommends to Congress the consideration of this subject. We are glad to learn that the difficulties with Mexico are in a fair way of being adjusted—and we hope that the threatened difference with Russia will also be ments of the Message which refer to the disturbances on the Canadian frontier, and wish that the document may have the effect of preventing any violation of the laws of eutrality on the part of our citizens. This subject ody, it is to be hoped, will take the subject into immedi

With regard to the finances, we are glad to learn that provided the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue i withheld from the States, the receipts of the ensuing year, estimated at \$20,615,000, with the balance in the Treasury on the first of January next, estimated at \$2,765,000, will be sufficient to meet the expenses of the Sovernment. A good deal is said in the Message in favor of the policy which the late and the present adminis-tration have adopted toward the Indians, within the territories of the United States-and Congress is called upon place the country in a state of defence against attacks om the numerous tribes of Indians concentrated upon our borders. An increase of naval force is recomm We learn from the Message that the war with the Seminoles is not yet ended, and that government will continue the war until the whole of the tribe is driven from Flor

A NEW METHODIST MEETING-House has recently been erected at New Sharon, Me. It is of brick, contains 42 pews and was dedicated Nov. 7th.

TT We advertised in the Herald of Nov. 28th, for a ost volume of our paper, published in 1833. As there is little probability of obtaining it, we have procured of a brother in the city, an unbound volume for that year, which, however, is incomplete, the dates of April 24th and Sept, 11th, being missing. Any one of our subseribers, who has these two papers, and can part with them vithout breaking a file, will do us a favor, by sending them to us by mail, with the simple direction, " Zion's Herald, Boston, Mass."

SABBATH SCHOOL PRAYER-MEETINGS .- We were a an error in stating in our last, that the second Sabbath evening in the month is appropriated for the Sabbath school Prayer-meeting; it is the third. In addition to he pieces mentioned in our last as suitable to be read in that meeting, we would name the account of the Sabhath School Love Feast in Lynn, in this week's paper, as very appropriate. Care must be taken, however, that too much time be not occupied in reading.

RICHES WITHOUT WINGS, or The Cleveland Family. By Mrs. Seba Smith. Boston: George W. Light, 1 ornhill.

calculated to make a good impression, and that it will ust appreciation of what ought truly and emphatically o be called riches."

Embarkation of Missionaries. - The Rev. Cyrus Hamblin, and lady, missionaries of the American Board, took leave of their friends at Central wharf, Monday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and after the usual religious ceremonies on such occasions, embarked on Whitehouse, J. Templeton, M. A. Straw, J. Clark, J. Whitehouse, J. Templeton, M. A. Straw, J. Clark, J. Whitehouse, J. Templeton, M. A. Straw, J. Clark, J. Whitehouse, J. Templeton, M. A. Straw, J. Clark, J. Whitehouse, J. Templeton, M. A. Straw, J. Clark, J. Whitehouse, J. Templeton, M. A. Straw, J. Clark, J. Whitehouse, J. Templeton, M. A. Straw, J. Clark, J. Whitehouse, J. Templeton, M. A. Straw, J. Clark, J. Whitehouse, J. Templeton, M. A. Straw, J. Clark, J. Whitehouse, J. Templeton, M. A. Straw, J. Clark, J. Whitehouse, J. Templeton, M. A. Straw, J. Clark, J. Whitehouse, J. Templeton, M. A. Straw, J. Clark, J. Whitehouse, J. Templeton, M. A. Straw, J. Clark, J. Whitehouse, J. Templeton, M. A. Straw, J. Clark, J. Whitehouse, J. Templeton, M. A. Straw, J. Clark, J. Whitehouse, J. Templeton, M. A. Straw, J. Clark, J. Whitehouse, J. Templeton, M. A. Straw, J. Clark, J. Clark,

general description of the city-said it was of a triangular venient and comfortable-and with a fair and brisk breeze,

General Intelligence.

THE MORMONS.—It is stated in the Boonville Emi-grant of the 15th of Nov. that the trial of Joe Smith and forty seven other of the Mormons was to come on at the Circuit Court of Ray County, then in session at Rich-mond. It is further stated that it is not true that the Mormons are to be sent out of the state immediately.

They are to be permitted to remain for the present, with
the distinct understanding that they are not to make
another crop in Missouri, but to leave it between this

Later from Havre.—The packet ship Burgundy, Capt. Rockett, arrived this morning, brings Paris papers to the 30th ult., and Havre to the 1st inst. The Paris papers do not contain much interesting intelligence.

The Paris papers announce the death of the Duchess She was the daughter of the celebrated de Broglie. She Madame de Stael.

The Society for the Abolition of Slavery in Pa ris, has resolved to send a letter of felicitation to the Abolitionists of Great Britain, to compliment them for what they have done; and to stimulate them to pursue the work they are engaged in.

A telegraphic despatch from Strasburg, Sept. 26th states that Louis Bonaparte on the 20th, addressed the government, requesting it to be announced that he re-nounces his right to the qualification of a Swiss citizen, and has caused a proposition to be made to the British Minister.—N. Y. Express.

Alarming Outrage .- Destruction of a Meeting House .-The following intelligence is received by a letter from the scene or this terrific display of mobocratic violence. The Baptist Meeting House in Reading, (Georgetown) the place designated for holding the County [Anti-Slavery] Convention, on the 12th December, is in ruins; rent asunder by the explosion of a keg of powder, which an infuriated mob put into the house and set on fire. About three o'clock, A. M., an explosion was heard, and in the morning the house was discovered to be a complete wreek; every window destroyed, beams broken, and the timbers thrown out of their places. A meeting of the citizens is warned to-morrow, (30th Nov.) at 10 o'clock, and measures are in train to detect and bring to justice these base fellows.—Hariford Courant.

For Liberia .- The ship Emperor, Capt. Lawlin, is to Episcopal Church, go out in this vessel .- N. Y. Jour

The Free Congregational Church, worshipping at Marlboro' Chapel, in this city, have invited Rev. Amor A. Phelps to become their pastor.

A Fine Boy .- The Woodstock Mercury mentions a boy, seen in that town, who lives not far off, a son of Capt. Henry Morgan, that weighs 120 pounds, and is only nine years of age.

CHARTERED FUND. The Annual Conferences of the M. E. Church, com

mencing with Georgia Conference, the 11th Dec., 1938, will draw on me, as treasurer of the Chartered Fund, for eighty-six dollars each, for the year commencing with that A. A. BROWN, Tr. Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1838.

NOTICE.

It is requested that those who gave pledges for certain sums of money for the benefit of the Camp-meeting Grove, in Eastham, would immediately redeem said

Let it be remembered, that thirty days was the full ex-

We have appointed a Four Days Meeting in New Bed-ford, Elm Street Church, to commence Dec. 17. Brethren in the ministry and membership are respectfully in vited to attend. New Bedford, Nov. 30, 1839.

A Four Days Meeting will be held at the Methodist E. amicably settled—as any other than pacific relations must Church, in Worcester, to commence on the evening of the be highly injurious to both nations. We like the senti-last day of the year, with a watch-night. Brethren in the ministry are respectfully requested

> There will be a Protracted Meeting in South Truro, to commence January 22, 1839. Brethren in the minis try and membership are respectfully invited to attend.
>
> THOMAS DODGE.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 17, 1838.

South Truro, Nov. 13, 1838.

DOVER DISTRICT. QUARTERLY MEETINGS-THIRD QUARTER. New Market, Dec. 29, 30. Jan. 5. 6. Great Falls. Rochester, " 19, 20, Milton, Alton, Feb. 2, 3. Barrington, Greenland. Portsmouth, Salisbury, " 23, 24, Seabrook Epping, Methuen, West Parish, March 2, 3. Salem, North Salem, 12. Sandown, Derry, Kingston, " 23, 24,

Rev. Wm. S. Locke, should be directed to North Wards borough, Vt., instead of Wilmington, Vt. W. S. L.

Exeter and South New Market,

DELINQUENTS. A C. Demeritt, Boston, Ms. \$1 25 Thomas Alten, Orford, N. H. 13 00 John Davis, Wentworth, " Moses Hadley, W. Rumney, N. H. Samuel Nve, Jr., North Falmouth Ma. 3 00 Paul Hill, Lowell, Ms. 3 75 26 00 Before published 670 76

COMMUNICATIONS.

J. E. Risley (yes)-John Bryant (your paper has been sent to Pittsburg, Penn. regularly; the fault must be the Post Master's)—T. Kellogg—J. Dexter—W. J. Kidder— The object of this interesting narrative is, to inculcate F. E. Clarke-J. C. Cromack (the money was receive he important truth, that true riches do not consist in and credited)-N. Colby-R. Livesey 2 (we will send bill soon; sent immediately)—H. R. Nye—B. M. Walker-which the providence of God has placed by ordinately.

J. Harrington—J. L. White—D. Wise—Wm. R. Stone-which the providence of God has placed by ordinately. which the providence of God has placed us, and in the E. Anthony-J. Crowell-H. Toby-E. Jordan (\$50)-S persevering practice of virtue. We believe the story Chamberlin-E. A. Rice-W. C. Larrabee-" Ethelbert' (too late for this week; it shall appear in our next)-R waken in the minds of the young more especially, a Livesey (thank you brother; \$450 wholesale)—S. G. Hiler—H. Moulton—G. Stearns (next week)—E. Jordan (It shall appear in our next)—W. Livesey (next week)—E. B. Fletcher—W. S. Lock e—Thos. S. Hindes.

PAYMENTS FOR ZION'S HERALD

board of the barque Eunomus, for Smyrna, thence to pro- Bowen, A. Avery, J. Gove, F. Howland, J. Makepeace,

W. White, M. Parsons, J. Burnham, E. A. Carley, F. Marshall, M. Hayward, C. H. Bolles, J. Clarke, P. Crapo, J. Bennett, G. Cowell, B. Kinsley, S. Smith, J. Gordon, G. Howe, G. Bull, S. Vinal, T. W. Chase, W. Rutledge, P. Holmes, D. Morris, M. Tower, P. Emerson, M. Lord, P. Martin, A. Priest, A. B. Smith, C. F. Fowler, E. W. Dean, S. S. Hemmenway, A. Cook, J. F. Burgess, E. Haven, A. Sawin, A. Maynard, S. Willard, E. Brigham, S. Shattuck, A. Stratton, D. Lindzie, F. Blackmer, E. Lincoln, T. Hudson, G. Babecok, L. Jones, A. mer, E. Lincoln, T. Hudson, G. Babcock, L. Jones, A. Leland, Z. Norris, P. Magoun, Geo. W. Buswell, J. Tilden, Jr, B. Mack, M. Rice, Z. Lovell, O. Hinckley, C. Dille, Y. Done, W. A. Dhalor, R. Martin, and E. Richards, M. Rick, M. Rick, M. Rick, M. Rick, W. A. Dhalor, R. Martin, and E. Richards, M. R. Discher, R. Martin, and E. Richards, M. Discher, R. Martin, and E. Richards, M. Rick, M. R. Rick, M. Rick, M. R. Rick, M. Rick, M. R. Rick, M. Rick, Pike, N. Dow, W. A. Phelps, B. Martin, and E. Richardson, \$2 each.
O. Clarke, W. A. Dunklee, M. Bugbee, J. Atwood, P.

Moore, B. Underhill, L. Clark, Mrs. H. Smith, Rev. L. Barrett, M. A. Rumney, M, Fiske, Jr., R. Spear, E. Chandler, M. A. Brown, C. Flanders, S. Stearns, M.

Hartford, S. Allen, M. A. Rich, E. G. Wallis, P. Remick and Lydia Howland \$1 each.

J. Whitten, \$6; J. G. Whitney, \$4; A. Conant, S. D. Phelps, and L. C. Whitney, \$3 each; E. Harwood, Jr., 1.67; S. Peterson, 1.33; E. Blanchard, 50 ets; J. Burnham, 12 ets; E. Addigh, 10. ham, 12 cts; E. Aldrich, 10 cts. Amos Oakman, Fitchburg, Mass. \$1, donation.

MARRIED,

In this city, Capt. Robert B. Ford to Miss Mary Ann Hazlewood, both of Roxbury.—Mr. Theodore Harrington to Miss Susan Gardner Rhondes.—Mr. Darius A. Martin to Miss Sarah J. Hanson.—Mr. George Teague to Miss

Mary Kittridge.
In Charlestown, 29th ult., Mr, William Tufts to Mrs.
Abigail Tufts, both of Charlestown.
In Brighton, Mr. Abijah White to Miss Jane Bur-

In Dorchester, Mr. William Masury of Salem, to Miss Frances M. Thompson, of Thomaston, Me.
In Malden, 29th ult., by Rev. Charles Hayward, Mr.
George H. Fall to Miss Rebecca G. Howard, both of M.
In East Bridgewater, by Rev. Mr. Sandford, Mr. William Soule to Miss Ann M. Ridlington, formerly of this

city.
In South Bridgewater, Mr. Joseph Copeland to Miss
Mary J. Williams, formerly of this city.

DIED,

In this city, Miss Ellen M. daughter of Capt. Francis Tufts, aged 21.—Mr. Gilman Mansur, 35, firm of S. & G. Mansur.—Mrs. Ann P. F. Bowes, 42.—Mr. William

In South Boston, Mrs. Elizabeth Strong, 51.

In South Boston, Mrs. Elizabeth Strong, 51.
In Andover, Mr. Jacob Osgood, 86.
In Marshfield, Miss Mercy Ames, 20.
At East Weymouth, Nov. 19th, Miss Lucy F. Lovell, aged 30 years. Her sickness was long and distressing, but was borne with great patience, and her end was joy and peace. and peace. In Georgetown, D. C., James L. Anthony, Esq. Sen-ior Clerk in the Secretary of the Treasury's office.

Boston Prices Current.

	2200000			-	-		eree.	
APPL	Es, bbl					fre	om 1.50	0 2 5
BEAN	s, white, per bu	ishel,					1.35	1.7
BEE	r, mess, bbl.						17.CO	17.5
	No. 1,						14.50	150
	prime, .						12 00	12.5
BEES	WAX, America	n, lb.					28	5
CHE	ESE, new milk.	ib.					8	1
FEAT	HERS, norther	, geos	e.lb.				_	-
	southern	. gees	e.				37	4
FLA	A, American, lb.						.9	i
FISH	, Cod, per quint	al.					3.35	3.5
FLO	UR, Genesee, bl	ol					8.87	9.0
	Baltimore, I	Towar	date	100		:	8 50	8.6
	Baltimore,	hanf		,	•		8.37	
	Alexandria,		•	•	•	•	8.50	8.5
	Rye,		•	•	•	•		
Cn.	IN, Corn, north		llam.				-,	5.5
una	in, Coin, north	orn ye	Hew,	per	bushe	, .		
	south	ern nat	yenc	w,		•	97	
	white,		•				90	5
	Rye, norther	n, .					1.12	11
	Oats, norther	n, (pr	me)				57	
HAY	, best English, t	on of	1 000	bs.			18.00	20.0
	Eastern screw	ed,					13.00	16.0
Hon	EY, (Cuba) gallo	n,					-	
Hop	s, Ist quality, It						17	1
	2d quality,						15	i
LAR	D, Boston, 1st s	ort.lb.					13	
	Southern, 1st	sort.					12	1
LEAT	THER, Philadelp	hia cit	v tan	nage	.lb.		27	
	do.		intry		,,		23	
	Baltimore	city		do.			25	6
	do	,	dry hi			•	20	
	New Yor	k red.	light	uc,		•	22	
	Boston		laugh			•	19	- 1
		ry hide	add g	nei,		•	18	-
1.1 M	e, best sort, cas	, ma	,	•	•	•		
MAC	KEREL, No. 1	., .			•	•	80	
Pop	Mass inance	tion .			·ii	•	11 50	11.6
toni	Clear, inspec	tion, e	xtra e	: IE A	r, DDI.		26.00	27.0
							24.00	25 (
See.	Mess,		:				22.00	230
CEE	os, Herd's Gras	s, busi	nel,				2.63	2.7
	Red Top, so	uthern	, bus	hei,			80	1.0
	Hemp, .						2.62	3.0
	Red Clover,	north	ern, l	b.			_	
-	Southern Clo	ver,					_	
TAT.	Low, tried, lb.						13	1
Woo	L, prime or Sax	ony F	leece	s. lb			55	
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PROVISION MARKET.

BUTTER, tub, 1b. . . . 23 27 2.25 Ciper, bbl. CHARS, northern, lb.
Southern and Western,
EGGS, dozen,
PORK, whole hogs lb. POTATOES, new, bushel, IN. E. Farmer.

BOSTON WEEKLY MAGAZINE. QUARTO JOURNAL OF EIGHT PAGES, De-A voted to Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, &c., and containing Original and Select Tales, Narratives, Essays, Biography, Translations, Pleasing and Dangerous Adventures, Sketches of Travels, Descriptions of Places and Persons, Poetry, extracts from new works, &c. &c. EMBELLISHED WITH POPULAR MUSIC, and printed

land.

The back numbers (which can be furnished to new subscribers) contain the following popular pieces of Music; "We met, 'twas in a crowd;" "He reached the Valley;" "Banks of the Blue Moselle;" "What Fairylike Music;" "The Last Link is Broken;" "The Fine Old English Gentleman;" "To thee, my Love, "original; "Switzer's Song of Home;" "Isabel;" "Still so gently o'er me Stealing;" "I've heard my own dear mother sing;" "Thou, thou wha refignest in this bosom;" "Come o'er the moonlit sea." The last (14th) number is ornamented with a handsome represention of the throwing overboard the Tea, in Boston harbor, 1773.

Published every Saturday, at \$2,50 per annum, by Published every Saturday, at \$2,50 per annum, by D. H. ELA & J. B. HALL, 19 Washington Street.

IT A few active men are wanted to obtain subscribers

NEW BOOKS.

COVEL'S BIBLE DICTIONARY, designed for the use of S. S. Teachers and families.

HYMNS, for Sunday schools and young Christians—

ANNUALS, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Also, a fresh supply of the WESLEYAN HARP. D. S. KING. 32 Washington street.

FRANCIS E. CHILDS, Sign and Ornamental Painter, No 26 WASHINGTON, ST.,

BOSTON. Dec. 12.

B. F. NUTTING, Portrait Painter. No. 77 CORNHILL.

B. F. N. has concluded to devote a portion of his time, for the present, to painting SIDE LIKENESSES in oil colors, which he can do at a very low price.

The following stanzas are from the Christian Reepsake for 1839. They were written by Mrs. Larned of Providence. The account referred to is true. It was written by a Methodist minister, who was knowing to the facts, and communicated them for the Christian Adrocate and Journal, where they originally appeared .-ED. HER.

THE DYING BOY.

.The following lines were written after reading an account of the death of a young mother and three children, from the inhuman neglect of the husband and father. The wife was taken suddenly ill, and left alone with her little ones, while her husband went to procure a physician and other needful assistance, the nearest house being over two miles distant; but he forgot every thing save his own depraved appetite, became intoxicated before accomplishing his errand, remained so for a week, and on his return found them all dead. It is supposed that the mother died soon after the birth of her child, and that the boy struggled longest-that in trying to soothe his expiring sister, he sank down from weakness beside her, and could not at last release himself from her grasp.

Oh! mother dear, my lips are dry, And Bessy's hands are cold ;-Mother, dear mother! help me nigh Your bosom-surely you can hold Your little boy. I will not cry, Nor ask again for drink or bread, If you will only let me lie Upon your breast, and hold my head. Oh, mother! call your little boy To your bedside-he'll try to crawl;

You said I was your only joy, Your darling Henry, and your all: And then, you looked and screamed out so-" Boy! to your cruel father go. Why do you weep and wail to me? Fly! fly! I've nothing here for thee!"

Don't stare so on me, mother, dear, I'm still-though Bessy will not stir;-And she's to cold to lie so near-O, why don't father come to her ? Poor Bessy cried herself to sleep; I wish I could- but when I try, My lids won't shut-and always keep

Wide open on your staring eye! Mother! how can you lie so still With the dead baby in your arms? Who did the little dear one kill? You said 'twas now safe from all harms :-Can't I be dead too, mother, say? I'm sure 'tis very lonesome here-Is heaven a very great long way? And is our father waiting there ?

I'm tired now, and cannot go,

And the bright sun does blind me so:— Oh, shut your eyes, dear mother, do; And let me love to gaze on you. How can you see us lying thus, On this iced floor-our feet so cold ? Once you would fondly run to us, And round us both the blankets fold. I'm falling-oh! the room turns round-

I hear a soft and pleasant sound; Perhaps it is the little lark. I love such sounds as these to hear, And it is dark no longer now; Dear little girls, with wings, are near,

I cannot see you now ;-but hark!

And they are smiling on me too. Oh, 'tis their songs so sweet and clear-I think I hear them softly say, Dear children stay no longer here ;-Come, come with us, we'll lead the way-It must be heaven where they dwell: I come !- I come !- Mother, farewell !

FOR ZION'S HERALD. No. 111.

An Appeal to the Citizens of Connecticut, in behalf of the Wesleyan University.

FELLOW CITIZENS-The consideration urged in number, to show the ground of claim upon the State to aid the Wesleyan University, was that of equal justice and privilege—an equality founded in republicanism, recognized in the very spirit and of the Constitution of Connecticut, and enforced by the peculiar circumstances of the present state and character, and past history of the respective Colleges. This plea will be valid, it is believed, whatever may be the thought of the considerations which follow. It is hoped, therefore, that its force will not be lost, by any objection that may be given, or any demur that may be made, to what may now be offer ed. There are, however, one or two general views, to be taken of this subject, which must have weight I think, with all reflecting and intelligent minds-with all patriots, with all philanthropists, and to say nothing of the rest of the world, with all who seek the intellectual and pecuniary prosperity of the State of

In the first place, then, the Colleges of Connecticut add to the wealth of the State. All that the State has done, and all that it can do, within reasonable bounds to aid the Colleges, is the most profitable investment of money, I will venture to say, that the State has ever made. I speak now of pecuniary profit exclusively. There may be those in Connecticut, as there are every where, who, unless they can see money coming into their own pockets directly, however much ate as a whole may be benefitted and enriched, will think it a matter of no concern of theirs-nay they would assume, that it was unjust to take a shilling from them for an important enterprise, that might directly and individually enrich the State, thousands of dollars. With such narrow minds, it were almost useless to reason—and yet by a thorough examination of this subject, it will be seen, perhaps, that there is scarcely any individual pursuing any industrious calling, or living upon his capital, but is more or less benincrease of business and wealth. Wealth, like water and air, is extremely diffusive in its tendencies—more so than is generally supposed— and this is specially true in a country and under a government like ours. This general truth may be en, by attending to a very brief analysis of the case

Of the 152 students, new belonging to the Wesleyan University, 32 only are of the State of Connecti-cut, leaving 120 who have come into the State from other parts; and if we had the buildings we propose, we could accommedate 250, which in the present proportion, would give about 200 from abroad. Each of these students spends in the State, on an average, perhaps, \$250 a year, which for all would an \$50,000. To this add the expenditure of 10 or 12 families, attached to the Board of Instruction and other departments, who would otherwise not live in the state; then think of the additional employment given to mechanics, agriculturists, inn-keepers, stage proprie-tors and agents of every grade; and others too numerous to mention. To this add the families that naturally remove and settle in a town where such an institution is located, for the social and educational advantages that are to be enjoyed there. In fact, flourishing College will of itself build up a town. If any one doubt this, let him look at Middletown, and mark its progress for the last six years, compared with the six preceding years. Or to see a still stronger case, and one of long experiment, let him look at New Haven-what has built up New Haven? What sus-

tains New Haven now? Will it be answered her some of our friends and patrons from New Yorkmechanics and her merchants? But how came her reasoning that has been publicly expressed in official mechanics and merchants there? Who does not meetings, and throughout the press. Now, fellow meetings, and throughout the press. Now, fellow citizens, what could we answer to these things? We w that the College chiefly, and with it the schools which the College has drawn around it, have been the making of New Haven? This the citizens well unanswered them by saying, we still had hope that the State would consider us—that the State had not yet derstand. In a public meeting, called to get up an in-terest in favor of subscribing for Washington College, as an inducement to locate it in New Haven, in 1834, spoken on the subject, for the reason that they had not been generally consulted—that we would make one appeal to our citizens, and spread our wants and our claims before them, and we could but believe it was publicly asserted, by some of the most intellintlemen of the city, that the principal thing that we should be listened to. that had built up and sustained New Haven, was Yale Fellow Citizens: - Were we wrong in this? It is College—that by this only she was able to compete for you to decide. Hereafter, we may give another with the rival city of Hartford, with all her commerview of this subject. In the mean time, remember, cial advantages, at the head of river navigation in the interior of the State. Think of the population of

t.-ED. HER.

New Haven, of its wealth, of the scho

calculate if you can, the advantages in point of population and wealth, which Yale College has been to the State of Connecticut. For every dollar that the State has deposited there, she has received in return

her hundreds. There is no comparison between the

outlay and the income—an interest too that is to run on increasing, in all probability, through all future time. Now look at the diffusiveness of this wealth. The

farmer and the mechanic and the day laborer may

not see all the influence of these institutions-it needs

however, but little reflection to be convinced of this

The farmer ought to know, if he does not, that these

Institutions have painted his farm-house, have built

his new barn, have in every way, improved his prem-ises. For they have furnished him with a market, and

Let not the farmer say, I could send my products to New York; for the comparatively sterile land of this

State, could never compete with the fertile soils of the West, in the New York market. Beside, who does not know that the very facilities of communication, by which we can so readily visit New York for commer-

cial purposes, have been created in a great measure by these institutions?

And let not the more distant counties and towns

say, that these advantages are local, and limited to the

immediate neighborhoods of the institutions. In the

mmediate neighborhoods, the influence is felt first,

and felt more directly, but it cannot be confined to

them. It is impossible to limit this influence. For

example, will the market at Hartford be none the bet-

ter for the northern farmers; or at Norwich and New

being a great demand for agriculural products at New Haven? Most assuredly it will be better all over the

State. Let there be a flourishing College in New Haven, another in Middletown, another in Hartford,

and there is scarcely a farm in Connecticut but will

other things being equal, increase in value, in propor-

tion to the multiplication and success of these insti-

tutions-the market for every kind of agricultura

products will be improved-and the little aid that the

in addition to the increase of population and wealth brought into the towns and neighboring villages, be

actually paid back to each individual in the most dis-

tant part of the State, perhaps a hundred fold. This is a matter that is capable of demonstration, and yet

we hear it said, "This is taking the people's money

shrewd people of Connecticut will not open a half of

Suppose the State should give the Wesleyan Uni-

versity a sum that would amount to an average of

0 cents on the entire population, (and this is all we

ask,) this with what has ever been given to the other

Colleges, would amount to about an average of 50

eents for every individual in the State. Now, if in

the principal market towns, by reason of the increa-

sed consumption, butter has, in any one year, been

raised one cent in the pound higher than it otherwise

would have been, cheese, potatoes, grain, vegetables, meats, &c. in proportion, there is not a farmer of any

but increases the business of mechanics and mer-

umni and other literary gentlemen attending the pub-lic Commencements, and passing through the State

rom almost every point of the compass, spending

their money, which operates for the good of all, wherever they go. And yet, to aid these Institutions

little from the public funds, is to throw away the

people's money!! When taxes are to be paid, to sus-

tain the public burthens, where does the great weight rest? Take the single town of New Haven—a town

as we have seen, which owes her wealth mainly to

the accumulations and expenditures of Yale College.

Whether the public interest requires a State House

or is to be supported by an income from Banks; or a rail-road or other public enterprises to be fostered

and sustained-what in any and all these cases, is the

proportion accomplished by the wealth and enter-

orise of New Haven? Let facts speak. In one sin-

gle year, perhaps, nay, it may be in one single enter-

the field, or the threshing floor to beat out the har-

Beside, it is not always true that these enterprises

it look reasonable that we should do it and then fur-

nish funds and students and all the rest, to enrich a

State, that is too parsimonious even to lay out money

for her own interests." Such is the reasoning of

the veins of her financial circulation.

a general assessment for public and State purposes.

in eye upon this subject.

for local and individual purposes; it is robbing the poor to pay the rich!" How astonishing, that the

State may afford to establish these institutions, will,

London, for the western farmers, on account of there

have greatly increased the value of his products.

we entreat of you, the necessities and claims of the WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. been gathered around the great collegiate centre-of We copy the following by request, from an old the numerous families, bringing their wealth and enter-English paper, dated May 19th, 1761, and called Adams' prize with them, that have fixed their residence there Weekly Courant, printed in London. We give the origon account of the advantages of the place-and then

> The following Lines, written on the Gates at BOLOGNA in ITALY, have been much, and very justly, admired by Travellers, and others, who have by Chance met with them, we imagine, therefore, that a Re-publication of them in our Paper, may oblige our Readers.

nal, as some of our Latin scholars may be pleased with

SI tibi pulchræ domus, si splendida mensa, quid inde Si species auti, argenti quoque massa, quid inde? Si tibi sponsa decens, si sit generoso; quid inde? Si tibi sunt nati, si prædia magna, quid inde? Si sucris pulcher, fortis, divesve; quid inde? Si doceas alios qualibet arte; quid inde? Si longus servorum inserviat ordo ; quid inde? Si faveat mundus, si prospera cuncta; quid inde? Si Prior, aut Abbus, si Dux, si Papa, quid inde? Si Felix annos regnes per mille; quid inde? Si Rota Fortunæ te tollit ad Astra; quid inde? Tam cito, tamque cito fugiunt hæc, ut nihil inde. Sola manet Virtus, nos glorificabimur inde. Ergo Deo pare, bene nam tibi provenit inde.

TRANSLATION. What, if the stateliest buildings were thy own? What, if the choicest Fruits thy table crown? If thou hast Heaps on Heaps of Gold in Store, And each succeeding Year still adding more : What, if thou hast the fairest, kindest Wife, To be the sweet Companion of thy Life? If thou art bless'd with Sons, a large Estate, And all around magnificent and great; What, if thou'rt comely, valiant, rich and strong, And teachest others in each Art, each Tongue; If thou hast numerous Servants at Command, And Things in Store, and ready to thy Hand ; If thou wert King, Commander of a Nation, Full Thousand happy years, without Vexation; If Fortune rais'd thee to the highest Strain Of Grandeur, Wealth, and Dignity-What then? Soon, very soon, all ends and comes to nought, Virtue alone's the greatest Glory sought: Obey the Almighty's Will, from hence arise All Happiness within, in this all Glory lies.

* Quod fecisse voles, in tempore quo morieris Id facias juvenis dum corpore sanus habueris, Lex ea sit vitæ regula firma tuæ. * CICERO's Maxim.

The following appeal was written by Mrs. White wife of Dr. White, who sailed from this port, for the Oregon Mission, two years since .- ED. HER.

A CALL FROM OREGON. MY DEAR SISTERS OF THE GENESEE CONFER ENCE—It is with feelings of gratitude that an opp tunity now offers to address you in behalf of most deplorable of the human race. Indeed, the sufferings of these unhappy and distressed people are so affecting to the feelings of a beloved sister, that it is with a heart, as if inspired by the Almighty, to endeavor to raise them from this state of degradation, that I call on you in behalf of their afflictions.

industry and standing in the State, but will every such year, get back his proportion, with an increase of five, ten, fifty, or a hundred fold!! This is the way to waste the people's money!! If the people My dear sisters, it is impossible to have an idea of are wise, and understand their true interests, they their sufferings, which none can explain but an eye will look a little into this matter; yea, they will trace witness to them. They live in the most wretched the subject further. They will see, that while the condition, having no protection from the inclemency State gives a few dollars, this also draws around it of the winter season, being destitute of clothing; and private munificence from other States—all of which it is one of the most appalling and heart rending is increasing the wealth, as well as the influence of sights, for a lady from a Christian land, to behold one their own little State. They will see too, that this of her sex travelling about in a state of nudity. Their not only adds to the value of agricultural products, distressing condition, therefore, calls loudly for immediate assistance; and I hope, with the blessing of chants, steamboat and stage proprietors, inn-keepers, of God, through your endeavors, to be, in a short time, porters, carmen, baggage waggons, post offices; and in fact, gives a spring and an increased value to inthose from a Christian land.

dustry and capital through all the ramifications of My dear sisters, I will not attempt to state farther society. How many travellers do these Institutions the loudly called for assistance for this unhappy peocall into the State-friends visiting their children, al- ple, as my husband has addressed you in a more explicit manner; for I am fully aware, as far as your influence extends, every exertion will be made to aid in extending relief to the most unhappy and deplorable of the human race.

With fervent prayer, I hope the blessing of God may attend and direct you in your labors of love for this people.

I remain your most affectionate sister SEREPTE C. WHITE. Wallamette, April 1, 1838.

[From the Maine Wesleyan Journal.]

EXPERIMENTAL. Bro. Cor-About ten months since, I submitted nyself to the Lord, and experienced justifying grace —felt my sins all forgiven, and for awhile enjoyed religion ; but found, at length, the remains of the old man of sin, still in my heart, which daily brought me into subjection to the law of sin and death. I found she will pay back to the public, all that the myself barren and unfruitful, and was led to mourt State has ever given to aid her College—and so in and lament in consequence of my many heart wan-proportion it will be in other places where such In-derings from God. I searched the scriptures and derings from God. stitutions are established—And yet are those who tell there learned that the Christian was commanded to us that these suck the blood of the public, and moprogress, and go on, even to perfection, and attain to nopolize wealth at the expense of the poor. If this that which would in some m nopolize wealth at the expense of the poor. If this that which would in some measure, deliver him from were true, Connecticut would have no reason to those fears and doubts, and trials, which I then was complain, since for every drop of blood she has lost laboring under. This encouraged me to persevere in this way, she has received an ample remuneration and to make it a subject of prayer daily, that God in return—While the few drops of her own life- would deliver me wholly from the power of sin and would deliver me wholly from the power of sin and blood, which she has pressed from a small puncture Satan—that he would cleanse my heart from all its in her extremities, have been returned to her, thou-impurities, and fill me with all the fullness of God. ands of richer drops from abroad have fattened her Oftentimes when wrestling with God, in prayer for soil, and swelled to a full and healthful pulsation, all this blessing, I was led to believe that my were presumption, and that I was seeking for that which I could never obtain. I discovered in my heart so much sin, and so much unbelief, and was Some may say, "we can have all these advantages without giving public aid to these Colleges—they will live by private liberality." Few, however, we trust, will have the meanness (we can call it by no better name,) to chuckle at the idea that private liberality from abroad is sowing a rich field, from which erality from abroad is sowing a rich field, from which erality from abroad is sowing a rich field, from which erality from abroad is sowing a rich field, from which will not let thee go except thou bless me;" and the will not let thee go except thou bless me;" and the liberality from some to read the blessing. I believed my soul was filled unutterably will live by private liberality." Few, however, we trust, will have the meanness (we can call it by no full of that love, which casteth out all fear; and all the powers of the soul were absorbed in the fruition of God's unspeakable glory; and whilst I now med can be carried into successful operation without pubitate upon those joys, and raptures, I feel to call upon lic aid. There have been times in the early stages of my soul and all that is within me to bless and praise Yale College, and perhaps subsequently, when public aid seemed almost indispensable. Such also is our present situation. We know not how it is possi-God. My brethren, you that have tasted of heavenly gift, and have been made partakers of the Holy Ghost, and have tasted the good word of God ble for us to advance without it. Our friends from and the powers of the world to come, go forward abroad say; "when the establishment of the Institu-tion in Connecticut is of such manifest advantage to cultivate that principle of holiness; seek for the mine of Christ; purify yourselves "even as Christ is pure; the State, will she do nothing? Bring your College and "be ye perfect even as your Father in heaven is to us, and we will secure you a liberal public patron-perfect." And may the grace of our Lord Jesus to us, and we will secure you a liberal public patronage; we know the value of such an Institution. If Christ be and abide with you all evermore. Amen. Connecticut cannot even furnish the buildings, does East Corinth, Oct. 24, 1838.

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Vol. IX. No. 5 WILLIAM C.

> FRANKLYN Office No. 32 DAVID II.

FOR 210 TO ABOLITIONISTS Christian Brethren and Convention of ministers Church, held at Lowell 1838, take this method for brethren, throughout th suffering slave. And in this interesting occasion few moments place ours sentatives of the outrage present those things fo which the slave would t mitted to speak for hims

"Remember them that them." Until we do thi

feel enough to stimulate

FEELING FO

of all the duties we owe our midst. God has a dearest rights? We m should for ourselves, we Is he compelled by the la the performance of his d protest against it in the s ourselves were violently pensation. Is he ruthless children? We must rai monstrance against su though the iron had enter he deprived of the benefit doomed to drag out a mi of degradation and igno language to describe? own, and measure our et the desire we ourselves a as poor and destitute a must imagine his childre for ever from his sight t must fancy the wife of brace by the slave-breed rice fields and cotton pat bauched and scourged, professed Christian broth of his children, as they desh-monger and dragge of father and mother— wife lacerated by the se man-whipper, and often der the pain of death, to tures upon human fles scribe, and all this without finger against it, or of even, of complaint. He condition of millions of wretched condition, ensity raged, down-tradden, an bility of redress. He m mountains of unnatural -he must see them gro system of laws, enacted ! for their injustice and er and scarcely equalled by ever disgraced the world professed Christians and onting in the support of

which makes it our duty as bound with them. DUTY (The least any one can ing upon this subject, is enslaved a matter of proble felt as they should, is poor, how frequent and ssions for those poor o Nor would they be satis merely, by some equivo-to the "oppressed" sim-particular class of the o family altars, in the clas the public congregation, and for those of them e us, that they make a nat

inations, and treating w

who pray and labor in o

tirpation. All these see

midst. Pray for them. Pray, also, for their of professing Christians a church with ourselves. pity and prayers, equali The example of the chu American slavery its c peril, then, must be the c in human blood! How these who pretend to pre-buy and sell human soul the eternal God to the co-for them! Nor should lows under their armhol of the enslaver. Some e guilty than he. Especia they were born and educexist, and hence, excusthem, which may in son

By all means, observe Enslaved. This, as yo Monday night of each i be more than two in any let it be observed. Two claim the presence of the cially, when assembled t dren, and for the coming to prove the final overthe

Of the principles and Anti-Slavery Society, w here, as we suppose the consider that Society as uments of Christian phil its claims to support are other human institution nestly recommend all or are favorable to the caus to become members of rate with it in accomplis which it was organize only by contributing to publications, but also, by ties in the church amon named measure, there a

1. Slavery is the sin of church affords its chief holders see that the chui